The New-York Times.

VOL. XXV.......NO. 7567. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1875. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

THE RESOLUTION ASKING FOR DOCUMENTS IN THE WHISKY SUITS WITHDRAWN—MR. MORTON'S RESOLUTIONS ON STATE RIGHTS LAID OVER—HOLMAN'S ANTI-SUBSIDY RESOLUTION PASSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Senator Stevenson to-day introduced in the Senate resolutions calling for copies of all letters, telegrams, orders, and instructions relating to the prosecutions of the Whisky Ring. He was not attempting to injure the proceedings, and reasonably withdrew his resolutions after a brief debate. Mr. Sherman said he thought the Secretary of the Treasury ought not to be embarrassed by the adoption of such resolutions. He said that this Whisky Ring was to be prosecuted to the last, no matter whom it hit, and he happened only this morning to have learned that it would embarrass the prosecution if the Secretary was obliged to give this information. Messrs. Edmunds and Conkling took the same view, but Senator Morton had no objections to the resolutions, and believed the publication asked for would be a complete vindication of the Administration and of the President. Senator Stevenson, in withdrawing the resolution, paid a high tribute to the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Randall's resolutions, offered yesterday, were not pressed to-day.

The resolution, prepared by Senator Morton defining State rights, printed in the TIMES of Monday, were introduced by him to-day. They were laid over, and soon after recess he will call them up for action. There is sure to be an interesting debate, and when they reach the House the majority of that body will be embarrassed with the disposition of them. The resolution to investigate the election in Mississippi will meet with opposition. The investigation which Mr. Morton proposes would lead to an examination of the composition of the Legislature, and it has been usually, if not universally, held that in deciding the right of a Senator to a seat the Senate could not go further back than the action of the Legislature which elected him. Even in the case of Louisiana, Congress was careful to leave to the Legislature the determination of its own membership. That the facts alleged in the resolution are not exaggerated is the prevailing opinion among Republicans.

Mr. Holman's anti-subsidy resolution was taken up to-day in the House, and passed by a vote of 218 to 35. Of the thirty-five negative votes, all except five came from Southern States, and three of those five, Kelley, O'Neill, and John Reilly, were from Pennsylvania; the other two were Dunnell, of Minnesota, and Page, of California. Taking the record made last session on this subject, it does not follow that all those voting for the resolution to-day will vote against Tom Scott's Texas Pacific scheme when presented to the House. When the Texas Pacific bill was before the House last February, thirty-seven members voted for that bill who recorded themselves earlier in the session in favor of Holman's resolution. Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, has the distinction of being among the thirty-seven. His name is to-day recorded in favor of Holman's resolution, being the only member of the last House in the present Congress who voted against granting subsidies in December of last year, and for the Texas Pacific subsidy in the following February. Eight of the thirty-five voting nay to-day were members of the last House, and voted last year as they voted to-day. The absent and not voting members were thirty-four, namely: Atkins, Banks, Barnum, Bass, Bright, Buckner, Cochrane, Denham, Farwell, Hathorne, Hays, Hendee, Hoge, Hurlburt, Kehr, Lane, Mackey, of South Carolina, Meade, Phelps, Platt, Powell, Pratt, Purman, Ross of Pennsylvania, Schlecher, Stephens, Swann, Walker of Virginia, Walls, Walsh, Whitehouse, Williams, of New-York, Wilshire, and Woodburn. Of these, Bright, Buckner, Denham, and Swann voted last year for the Holman resolution, and also for the Texas Pacific subsidy. Hathorne, Hendee, Hurlburt, and Ross were also absent when the vote was taken last year.

Whatever changes may occur this Winter, when some specific subsidy scheme is presented to the House, the very decided vote of to-day strongly indicates that no subsidy can pass the House during the present session. It is equally clear that some of those voting aye to-day do not regard the resolution as conclusive, notably Mr. Lamar, the leading member from the South.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, to-day offered a resolution in the House declaring that a third term in the Presidential office would be unpatriotic and fraught with peril to our institutions, and moved the previous question, which was seconded by a very large vote. Only two members, Page, of California, and Walls, colored, of Florida, stood up against seconding the motion for the previous question, and these were laughed down by the House. The vote on the passage of the resolution was yeas 218 and nays 18. Among those present and not voting was ex-Speaker Blaine. Of the eighteen negative votes, ten were from the South, five from the West, and one each from the States of Maine, Vermont, and New-York. Six colored members voted nay, and one (Rainey, of South Carolina,) dodged. McDougall, from the Auburn District, is the solitary third term member from New-York.

THE HOLIDAY RECESS.

THE HOUSE DECIDES TO ADJOURN FROM DEC. 20 TILL JAN. 4—THE SENATE LIKELY TO CONCUR—SPEAKER KERR TO ANNOUNCE THE COMMITTEES NEXT MONDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The adoption of the resolution by the House to-day to adjourn from Monday next to Jan. 4 was rather unexpected. It had been generally understood that the House would either adjourn from Thursday over the holidays, or adjourn until Tuesday next, and from some date next week until early in January. After conference at the session of to-day it was decided to adjourn to Friday, and then to Monday, it being given out by the Speaker that on that day he would be ready to announce the committees. The Senate will undoubtedly concur in the House resolution to-morrow, so that the recess will undoubtedly extend from Monday next to Jan. 4. The final work upon the committees will be pushed with vigor now, and as the skeletons have been made up the work of perfecting them will not be great. The effort to make Fernando Wood Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means signally failed, as only a small number of his own delegation could be found to indorse him for the place. It may be regarded as definitely settled that he will not have that committee, and that, in consequence, there may be expected no little excitement when the announcement is officially made. Mr. Wood is not likely to submit tamely to such a slight. The best information places S. S. Cox at its head. There is no material change in the Chairmanships of the important committees since they were last given in these dispatches, and it is safe to say that there will be very few, if any.

EXECUTIVE BUSINESS.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT AND CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate this afternoon: A. L. Johnson, of New-York, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Second Judicial Circuit; A. White, of Alabama, to be Chief Justice of Utah Territory; H. N. Blake, of Montana, Associate Justice of Montana Territory; D. P. Thompson, of Oregon, Governor of Idaho Territory; E. B. Smith, of Maine, Thomas Simons, of New-York, and A. S. Gaylord, of Michigan, to be Assistant Attorneys General; H. G. Sickel and Albert D. Wood, to be Pension Agents at Philadelphia; Robert M. Kelly, Pension Agent at Louisville, Ky.; Joseph M. Livermore, Surveyor of Eastport and the District of Passamaquoddy, Maine.

Registers of Land Offices.—W. R. Bates, East Saginaw, Mich; W. B. Franklin, Chillicothe, Ohio; Thomas L. Bond, Salina, Kan.

Receivers of Public Moneys.—Thomas H. Pressnell, at Duluth, Minn., and Michael H. Fitch, at Pueblo, Colorado.

Postmasters.—Frederick E. Leiter, at Charlotte, Mich.; John T. Ogden, at Wellington, Ohio, and Samuel P. Baldridge, at Jackson, Ohio.

United States Attorneys.—E. B. Pomeroy, for Arizona Territory; D. P. Dyer, for the Eastern District of Missouri; C. O. Bradley, for Colorado Territory; G. W. Hazleton, for the Eastern District of Wisconsin; H. H. Wells, for the District of Columbia; C. S. Varian, for Nevada; J. B. Stickney, for the Northern District of Florida; J. K. Valentine, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; D. T. Corbon, for the District of South Carolina, and H. B. Whitfield, for the Southern District of Mississippi.

United States Marshals.—R. A. Clapp, for Nevada; Charles Hopkins for Washington Territory; H. W. Leffingwell, for the Eastern District of Missouri; R. W. Healey, for the Southern District of Alabama; W. F. Prosser, for Middle Tennessee, and William S. Swezey, for Wyoming Territory.

The Senate, in executive session, this afternoon, confirmed the following nominations:

Alexander L. Johnson, of New-York, to be Circuit Judge for the Second Judicial Circuit; C. N. Ringgold, Appraiser of Merchandise at New-Orleans; Albert D. Wood, Pension Agent at the Philadelphia (Penn.) Widows' Agency; Ferdinand Meyer, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, vice John McDonal, resigned; I. M. Bean, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Wisconsin.

Registers of Land Offices.—James H. Moe, at Helena, Montana; H. L. Taylor, Wichita, Kan.; Alexander D. Fuckworth, North Platte, Nebraska; Charles M. Patterson, Marysville, Cal.; J. D. Hyde, Visalia, Cal.; John J. Henry, Fair Play, Colorado; Edward Stevenson, Ionia, Mich.; David W. Letcheinhaler, Le Grand, Oregon; George R. Thomas, Cheyenne, Wyoming; Laren Listoe, Alexandria, Minn.

Receivers of Public Moneys.—Frederick J. Barton, East Saginaw, Mich.; J. C. Whipple, Cheyenne, Wyoming; E. B. Harrington, Beatrice, Neb.; W. F. Wright, North Platte, Neb.; P. J. Kaufman, Huntsville, Ala.; George B. Folsom, Taylor's Falls, Minn.; P. C. Stetten, Detroit, Minn.; J. M. Peck, Dardenelles, Ark.; H. M. Keyser, Helena, Montana; David D. Cone, Secretary to the President to sign land patents.

Postmasters.—Charles C. Ewell, at Kent, Ohio; Josiah Robbins, Niles, Ohio; Joseph M. Patterson, Piqua, Ohio; D. D. Taylor, Cambridge, Ohio; J. M. Todd, Bridgeport, Ohio; W. H. McCoy, Cadiz, Ohio; H. L. Robinson, Washington Court-house, Ohio; E. Y. Smith, Galion, Ohio; W. P. Wolf, Wilmington, Ohio; J. S. Crain, London, Ohio; O. T. Letcher, Bryan, Ohio; F. C. Wickham, Norwalk, Ohio; William Richardson, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; William P. Forsythe, Jefferson, Wis.; J. A. Wilcox, Berlin, Wis.; E. D. Henry, Omro, Wis.; James Gray, Romeo, Mich.; L. A. Hamilton, Owosso, Mich.; William Sayler, East Saginaw, Mich.; James W. Hine, Lowell, Mich.; John B. Handy, Three Rivers, Mich.; George R. Stone, Allegan, Mich.; Charles P. Crandall, Owatonna, Minn.; Clinton Spencer, Ypsilanti, Mich.; William P. Harding, Cambridge City, Ind.; Micham C. Garber, Madison, Ind.; B. W. Davis, Richmond, Ind.; A. F. Phillips, Kokoma, Ind.; Mrs. Sarah Sackleman, Busnville, Ind.; Elias Wilson, Millville, N. J.; Rachel McKibben, Middletown, Penn.; D. S. Gilger, Shamokin, Penn.; P. G. Clarke, Eufala, Ala.; Austin C. Chase, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. H. Taylor, Bozeman, Montana; Mrs. S. G. Ware, Salem, N. J.; Thomas B. Honks, Tidioute, Penn.; J. K. Bowis, Bedford, Penn.; J. J. Smith, Sunbury, Penn.; James K. Dawes, Easton, Penn.; C. H. Brook, Conshohocken, Penn.; Luke Marvin, Duluth, Minn.; H. S. Haskell, Portage, Wis.; William Wallace, Battle Creek, Mich.; A. P. Hone, Shelbyville, Ind.; William N. Hughes, Columbia, Tenn.

The Senate also confirmed all the naval promotions made during the recess of Congress and sent to the Senate on the 9th inst., with the exception of the three following: Frank Plunkett, to be an Assistant Paymaster, and Passed Assistants Charles D. Mansfield and Charles S. Bartlett, to be Paymasters of the Navy, which three were not reported from the committee to whom they were referred.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE DOORKEEPER'S LIST OF APPOINTMENTS COMPLETED—CUBAN INTERVENTION—THE CENTENNIAL SUBSIDY—POSTAL CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—L. H. Fitzhugh, Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, has completed his appointments. J. W. Jennings, of Texas, is his assistant; A. W. Fletcher, of Pennsylvania, Superintendent of the Folding Room; A. R. Rose, of Georgia, Superintendent of the Document Room; C. C. Aleshire, of Ohio, Assistant Superintendent of the Document Room; Lafayette Fitzhugh, of Texas, Document File Clerk. The Assistant Doorkeepers are divided among the States as follows: New-York, three; Arkansas, two, and one each for Ohio, Missouri, Virginia, West Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, Texas, North Carolina, Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and one from the National Soldiers' Home. The clerks in the folding-room are divided as follows: Tennessee, two; Texas, two; Georgia, two; Pennsylvania, two, and one each to Ohio, Alabama, Louisiana, Indiana, Missouri, Wisconsin, California, Connecticut, West Virginia, and Illinois. The twenty-six pages and nine other persons in subordinate positions are divided among the States.

The resignation of Surveyor General Stratton has been placed in Senator Sargent's hands, to take effect Jan. 11. Mr. Sargent will recommend as his successor H. G. Rollins, who has so satisfactorily served as Register of the San Francisco Land Office during the past six years.

The published report that the United States have submitted proposals to Great Britain, France, and Germany, looking to an intervention in the Cuban question, is contradicted by the language of the President in his recent annual Message. In addition, it may positively be asserted that even if this Government should in future be inclined to such intervention, it would do so without asking or desiring the co-operation of foreign powers.

Representative Holman's resolution, agreed to in the House of Representatives to-day, against the granting of subsidies, was distinctly stated by him as not applying to the Centennial Exhibition.

The Postmaster General to-day issued an order changing the name of Post Office at Greenburg, N. Y., back to its former name of Dobb's Ferry, thus continuing the Revolutionary name and favoring the inhabitants of the locality, who desired the change, and also for the additional reason that letters addressed to Greenburg often find their way to Greenbush.

Postal service was to-day ordered from Port Henry to Plattsburg, N. Y., and from New-Grinnell to Montezuma, Iowa.

The new District Jail, situated on the eastern branch of the Potomac, having been finished, the old structure which has so long disfigured Judiciary Square will be demolished. It has been presented for the last twenty years, by Grand Juries, as a nuisance, and was so insecure that prisoners had but little difficulty in effecting their escape. In this jail Dr. Charles John Gardiner, convicted of Mexico grant frauds, committed suicide, and Gen. Sickles during his trial for the killing of Philip Barton Key was a prisoner. It was frequently a place of political excitement during the days of slavery, when captured slaves were visited by their abolition friends, and the circumstances connected with their custody formed the subject of Congressional inquiry and exciting discussion.

The Commissioner of Patents yesterday heard the interference case declared between L. H. McCollough, of Indiana, and W. B. Watkins, of New-York, over the title and priority of the invention known to the public as the Police and Burglar Alarm Telegraph. The invention is of great value, and the case is being contested with much vigor.

A very large crowd of visitors was at the Executive Mansion to-day, including an unusual number of ladies. Among the callers who had audience with the President were Senators Hamlin, Ferry, Bruce, and Sargent, Col. S. S. Smoot, of this city, and a few others. The Attorney General and Secretary of War were in consultation with the President for some time during the day.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $9,736,718; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $44,950,000; coin, $70,213,255, including $21,836,800 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $372,471,772.

The President has recognized Alfred Channing Bagshawe as Vice Consul of her Britannic Majesty at St. Louis, Mo.

Second Assistant Postmaster General Tyner is absent from his duties on account of illness at home.

There was a rumor in circulation to-day that Gen. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, had been requested to resign, but Secretary Candler, who was interrogated on the subject, said that the rumor was entirely devoid of truth; that Gen. Cowen was entirely in accord with him and fully enjoyed the confidence of the President, and there was no desire whatever that he should retire from his present office.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Army Register for 1876, just issued, shows that during the present year there were eighteen resignations, namely: One Paymaster, four Captains, seven First Lieutenants, five Second Lieutenants, and one Chaplain, and thirty-eight deaths, including two Brigadier Generals—Lorenzo Thomas and Alexander Shiras—two Colonels, two Lieutenant Colonels, six Majors, six Captains, twelve First Lieutenants, six Second Lieutenants, and two Chaplains. Nine officers were dismissed, three cashiered, and one honorably discharged.

The Chief of Engineers, the Chief of Ordnance, the Surgeon General, and the Chief Signal Officer of the Army are authorized to detail for duty at the International Exhibition of 1876 at Philadelphia as many enlisted men of their respective organizations as may be required by Major S. C. Lyford, Ordnance Department, Chairman of the board, on behalf of the United States executive departments, for purposes directly connected with the display to be made by the above bureaus of the War Department. The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Thomas T. Knox, First Cavalry, Benicia Barracks, California, has been extended ten months.

Ensign Frank S. Hotchin, ordered to the Hartford; Chief Engineer Elijah Laws, to duty in charge of the engineering stores at the navy-Yard, New-York; Passed Assistant Engineer James W. Hollihan, to special duty at Philadelphia connected with the Centennial; Chief Engineer Robert Danby, detached from duty in charge of engineering stores at the navy-Yard, New-York, and placed on waiting orders; Master B. H. Buckingham has been commissioned a Lieutenant in the Navy to rank from July 3, last, and Master S. S. Primo to rank from June 5, last. Commander George W. Hayward has been ordered to New York to take command of the Supply, which goes into commission on the 21st inst. The Supply will take out supplies to our European Station and bring home works of art from the Mediterranean ports for the Centennial Exhibition.

WESTERN FREIGHT RATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—The managers of the eastern railroad lines in this city held another meeting to-day, and decided to advance rates on boxed meats five cents per hundred pounds. The rates take effect on the 24th inst. An attempt was also made to advance rates on grain, but after much discussion the subject was dropped for the present.

THE CANADIAN LUMBER MARKET.

OTTAWA, Dec. 15.—There is nothing doing in the lumber market as far as sales are concerned. It is estimated that a hundred million feet of sawn lumber is being wintered in Ottawa and vicinity—about the same quantity as last year. The prospect of a shortage in the British markets and Eastern States prompted the increased operations in the woods. The labor market is overstocked and wages very low.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—Mayor Cobb's majority is 9,666 in a total vote of 27,900; the latter, with one exception, is the largest vote ever polled in this city. Of the Aldermen elect eight are Republicans and four Democrats. In the Common Council there are forty-nine Republicans and twenty-three Democrats. G. L. Ruffin, a colored lawyer, was elected a member of the Council, and is the first colored man ever chosen.

ROBBERIES BY MEXICAN BANDITS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—A dispatch from San Diego says that a letter has been received by a merchant of that city from S. E. Gaskell, whose store at Campo was recently plundered by Mexican bandits, stating that the robbers assert their intention of attacking again with sufficient force to overcome all opposition. The letter urges a movement for their defense by citizens, little being hoped for from the military authorities.

THE BOSTON BASE-BALL CLUB.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—The annual meeting of the Boston Base-ball Club was held here to-day, and the officers re-elected. The Treasurer's report shows the total income of the club for the year to be $37,767 06, and the total expenses $34,509 99, leaving a balance of $3,257 07. The Directors report the engagement of Murnan, Borden, McGinley, and Whitney, in place of four players gone to Chicago.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—In the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims to-day the arguments were concluded on cases No. 736, Eliza A. Pope; No. 737, Sarah Stevens, and No. 775, Samuel Stevens, for loss by the destruction of the Martaban by the Alabama; case No. 42, Alfred P. Pikes, and No. 43, T. H. Ellingwood, were finally submitted. The court then adjourned until to-morrow.

POLICEMAN SENT TO PRISON.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—In the Superior Court at Dedham to-day, Police Officer E. F. Hunting, who shot and killed Charles F. Robbins at Grantville Depot some weeks since, taking him for a burglar, was sentenced for manslaughter to three years at hard labor in the House of Correction.

TAXATION IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, Dec. 15.—A meeting of the Selectmen and Assessors of the different towns in the State was held here to-day to consider means for equalizing taxation throughout the State. A committee was appointed, consisting of two delegates from each county, to consider the matter and report to the next Legislature.

HOG PACKING.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—The *Live Stock and Commercial Record* reports the number of hogs packed here for the week ending to-day to be 39,564, and the average weight 273½ pounds; the total packing since Nov. 1, 137,418; taken by butchers, 14,860, and by shippers, 38,108.

A SHIP BURNED AT SEA.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—A dispatch received here states that the ship Helen Morris, of Boston, Capt. Bursley, from Shields, for San Francisco, with coal, has been burned at sea. The Captain and twelve men landed at Valparaiso Nov. 26. The vessel was 1,325 tons register, built at Boston in 1868, and was owned by Baker & Merrill, of Boston.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—Mrs. Anna Hollinshead, who was to be hanged at Herman, Mo., on the 17th inst., for the murder of her son-in-law, Christopher Albend, has had her sentence commuted to imprisonment for life by Gov. Hardin. Her husband, convicted and sentenced with her, will be executed at the appointed time.

ENGLAND AND THE EAST.

THE PURCHASE OF THE SUEZ CANAL SHARES.

VARYING VIEWS ON ITS EXPEDIENCY—GENERAL SENTIMENT FAVORABLE TO THE MEASURE—THE GOVERNMENT EMBARRASSED—MR. DISRAELI'S POSITION—ARMY MOBILIZATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 4, 1875.

The purchase of the Suez Canal shares is of course still uppermost in the public mind, and the first flush of excitement at the thought of England again playing a bold and decisive part in European affairs is gradually giving place to some uncomfortable doubts as to whether the *coup*, as it is called, is, after all, really so bold and decisive as was supposed, and whether it is likely to be altogether satisfactory in its results. A good deal of surprise has been occasioned by the discovery that the transaction gives to England the command of only ten votes at the meetings of the company, and it has also begun to dawn on people that the acquisition of shares in a joint stock company, of which England has just set an example, may establish a precedent which may be dangerously convenient to other powers, as it will enable them to carry on unscrupulous projects under cover of what they will be able to call legitimate trade. The growth of suspicion is further indicated in the rumor that the Russian Government intends to buy up a majority of shares in the canal, and the other equally significant report that the Khédive, having worked off his Suez stock at a good figure, is going in for a competing system in the shape of an overland line of railway through Egypt, which will dispense with the burning ordeal of the Red Sea passage. It is now known that the idea of this country acquiring a hold on the Suez Canal, though suddenly presented the other day in a new form, is not exactly an original idea. The question of bringing the enterprise under the control of England, in conjunction with other marine powers, was brought before Mr. Gladstone's Government, and declined for prudential reasons. During the reign of the present Ministry, there has been also communication with France on the subject, so that the French cannot justly complain of having been taken by surprise, since proposals were made to them which they set aside. The reports which have just arrived that the Khédive, having strengthened himself by an alliance with the English Government, has thrown himself vigorously into an aggressive movement not only against Abyssinia, but against Zanzibar, with a view to annex territory, are no doubt somewhat exaggerated, but they have been sufficient to suggest further doubts as to the expediency of the Government too closely identifying itself with that of Egypt.

THE PREVAILING SENTIMENT.

On the whole, however, the general feeling here still continues to be in favor of the step which has been taken. The reason of this is that it pleases two very opposite classes of people, who look at the question from different sides. On the one hand, are those who think that all the troubles of the Eastern question have been once for all set at rest by a financial investment which, even if it do not prove directly profitable, will keep the peace and help trade. On the other hand, there is another class who are delighted with this transaction, not as a final one, but as the beginning of a systematic and vigorous policy of intervention in European affairs in so far as our interests are concerned, and who imagine that, now the Government has taken the plunge, they will be committed to swim the whole passage. For the moment these two sets of people are at one; each is dazzled by its own side of the shield, and without thinking of the other side, sings the praises of Mr. Disraeli, whose magic wand has brought all this about. Some day, however, it will be discovered that the Government policy has two aspects, and that if the present investment is regarded as final, it will prove a delusion, while, if it requires to be supported and completed by ulterior measures, it is but the first step in a long and arduous journey which perhaps the country may not be altogether ready to undertake, or at least to pursue energetically.

THE GOVERNMENT'S EMBARRASSMENT.

It is this double view of the subject which embarrasses the Government, and makes it anxious to put off explanations as long as possible. Mr. Disraeli is evidently in doubt which theory of the situation to espouse. Should he go in for a big roar of the British lion and a lashing of the tail, and boldly avow that Russia is to be bearded in its den, or is he to adopt a mild, pacific tone, and congratulate the peace-at-any-price party on having averted war by the more holy influence of the breeches pocket? Some of the papers say that Parliament is to be called together immediately; others that it will not meet till the usual time in February or just before, and the latter will no doubt be found to be in the right. It would be extremely inconvenient for members of Parliament, especially country members, to come to town just now, when their houses here are all shut up, for a ten days' session, with Christmas immediately intervening; and Mr. Disraeli knows better than any man how to ingratiate himself into the weaknesses of humanity. Not for worlds would he interfere with the sacred rites of the domestic hearth, or disturb the family life of the country. At the same time, of course, he does not want his hand to be forced too soon, and to have to declare precipitately in what light he desires his policy to be viewed; and, indeed, not much good would come just now from any discussion. The country requires time to know its own mind, and to realize how far it is prepared to go. The Government may fairly plead that it knows what, in its own opinion, is for the best, but that the avowed adoption of a bold policy must depend on the support which it is likely to receive from the nation, and this must be ascertained before, in such a delicate game as foreign politics, it reveals its play.

THE OPINION OF COMMERCE.

The *Economist*, the chief organ of the commercial classes, has an article to-day on this question, which perhaps means a good deal more than is actually said. It is significantly headed "The Suez Canal Purchase, as far as We yet Understand it." At first, the writer says, the energy and novelty of the act charmed the many; but on consideration, the advantages seem to decrease and the price to increase; and it is very important that the world should know the reasons of the Government, supposing them to be satisfactory ones. Then he goes on to show that what has been bought is the dividends of the company at the end of nineteen years, (this income having been surrendered by the Khédive for that time,) and in the meantime five per cent. a year from Egypt. The Khédive is in a chronic state of embarrassment on account of his extravagance, and it is very difficult to say whether he will be able to meet the obligations which he has undertaken; and a new loan for Egypt is, for the present, out of the question. Consequently, the English Government will be kept in constant anxiety about Egypt. This will lead to missions and intervention, and will be perilous as regards our relations both with Egypt and with other powers, especially France. "The Khédive," the writer adds—and this is painfully true—"has long been known as one of the most confirmed speculators in Europe, and it is much to be feared that he now has the blank indorsement of the English Government, and that the money-lenders of Europe will again begin to lend to him at usurious rates, which they had just ceased to do." As to the Canal shares as a new commercial investment, the *Economist* holds that, if that were all, England would be much better without them, even apart from dividends, and looking only to the use of the Canal to commerce. There will, it is pointed out, be a constant and vital difference of opinion in the management of the canal between the English Government and other shareholders. The former will be satisfied if it pays in the long run, and will be anxious to keep it in good repair; the others will set themselves against expenditure, and be hungry for dividends. And in this contest the Government will be in a helpless minority, with everything it proposes suspected and distrusted. And, finally, how is "the road to India" to be secured? The purchase gives no additional rights against an enemy to England; and as to showing what we mean—if we mean war, is it wise to say so? If we do not mean war, is it wise to suggest the suspicion? The whole question is thus summed up: Are the shares worth four millions sterling, together with the jealousy of France and the necessity of interfering in Egypt? It will be seen that there are here some very pretty nuts to crack.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

The scheme for the mobilization of the British Army is another stroke of policy which is no doubt intended to have effect abroad. Certain bodies of troops are to be distributed through the kingdom in well-considered strategical relations to each other, and ready at short notice for any emergency. The regulars will, of course, be liable to go abroad, and the reserve forces and volunteers will then at once take their place, according to settled regulations. I need not trouble you with details; that is the general principle of the system. At each station full information will be provided as to roads in the district and all matters relating to tactics and strategy for the guidance of commanding officers, who will be bound to study the subject at each station where they happen to be posted. On the whole, the arrangements seem very practical and judicious, and it is said that they will be at once carried out. The serious question is, however, how far the Government has an active and efficient army qualified to do justice to such a plan. At present this may be doubted, for the regular battalions are seriously weak, and the reserves have practically no existence except on paper. Here, again, we must wait to know whether the Government is bold enough to carry out its schemes to the full extent, and there are many people who believe that this cannot be done without something in the nature of a conscription or universal service.

THE SEASON AND THE WEATHER.

In London the weather has become intensely severe, and to-day we are quite snowed up, besides being wrapped in a black, impenetrable fog. Locomotion is suspended, and even the few cabs which were in the forenoon seen staggering along the stiffening roads have disappeared.

FINANCE IN THE CITY.

The Stock Exchange has been rather holding its breath this week in fear of a great smash, or series of smashes, at the settlement. It is known that various speculators, including, it is said, Mr. Albert Grant, have suffered badly from being on the losing side of the market with Egyptians, and it was feared that some of them would collapse. But somehow they have tided over the evil day.

J. H. F.

MALACCA.

ATTACK ON AND CAPTURE OF THE MALAY STOCKADE BY THE BRITISH.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Sir William Jervois, Governor of the Straits settlements, telegraphs from Penang, dated the 14th inst., that on the 7th eighty men of the Tenth Regiment and 130 auxiliaries, consisting of irregular troops and Police, attacked from four to eight hundred Malays who were fortified behind a stockade within five miles of the Perak residency. After a sharp fight, the attacking party charged the Malays and routed them. From sixty to eighty of the enemy were killed or wounded, while only two of the British and six of the auxiliaries were killed and twenty-five altogether wounded. The troops are now meeting with no resistance and reinforcements are not required at present.

GERMANY.

DEPARTURE OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF COLOGNE FROM THAT CITY, NOT TO RETURN.

COLOGNE, Dec. 15.—The Archbishop of Cologne left this city yesterday, and is not expected to return. It is understood that he delegated his powers to subordinate Catholic ecclesiastics.

AFRICA.

CAPT. CAMERON'S EXPLORING EXPEDITION ARRIVES AT ST. PAUL DE LOANDA.

LONDON, Dec. 16—6 A. M.—The *Morning Standard* publishes a special dispatch from St. Paul de Loanda, stating that Capt. Cameron's exploring expedition arrived there Nov. 19, having traversed the continent from Ujiji. The expedition had been a complete success. All the men were well.

AN INTOLERANT PRIEST.

NEWPORT, Dec. 14.—Quite a number of residents of this quiet city are somewhat indignant because the Catholic Priest, Rev. Philip Grace, of St. Mary's Church, refused to permit the remains of a daughter of Manuel De Fray, who died here a few days ago, to be brought to the church for the purpose of having the usual burial service performed. He also refused to officiate at the house of the deceased, the reason being that the child was permitted to attend the Protestant school. In consequence of this decision the body of the child has been placed in the vault of the Protestant Cemetery to await further developments. No services have been held as yet, although the girl died on Friday. It is rumored that a Protestant clergyman will be called in to conduct the funeral services. It is a positive fact that the friends of the family have recommended such a step to be taken.

RAILROAD OPENING.

NEW-BEDFORD, Dec. 15.—The new railroad from this city to Fall River was formally opened to-day with appropriate ceremonies. An excursion train of five cars with the stockholders and officers of the railroad and City Government of this city went over the line this morning, and on their return brought twenty or thirty members of the Fall River City Government. Dinner was served at the Parker House, during which speeches were made by Mayors Howland, of New-Bedford, and Davenport, of Fall River; Presidents Howe, of the New-Bedford Railroad; Beauvais, of the Fall River Road, and others. The new road runs between the two cities in a nearly straight line, a distance of eleven and a half miles. Four way stations will be established, and the trains will run each way daily.

THE WHISKY TRIALS.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY DYER, OF ST. LOUIS, RENOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT—HILL CONVICTED AT INDIANAPOLIS—RECTIFIERS PLEAD GUILTY AT COVINGTON, KY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The name of D. P. Dyer was sent to the Senate to-day as District Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri. This sets at rest the hostile reports that he was to be removed from the prosecutions of the St. Louis Whisky Ring, or that he would be left to drop out of office at the expiration of the time within which a nomination must be made. That the most efficient prosecuting officer employed by the Government at St. Louis should be retained is discouraging to the people who have been predicting so confidently the break down of the attack upon the Ring. The long and interesting dispatch from Chicago in this morning's TIMES, relative to the Chicago Ring, has created a good deal of excitement here to-day, though its revelations have been by no means unexpected. The dispatch has been eagerly read, and is the common theme of conversation to-night.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 15.—Judge Gresham delivered his charge to the jury in James K. Hill's case this morning, and the jury retired at a few minutes after 10 o'clock, and at 4 o'clock returned a verdict of guilty on the first, second, and third counts, and not guilty on all the others. A motion for a new trial will be heard by the court to-morrow.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 15.—In the United States Circuit Court at Covington, Ky., to-day, J. M. Schnitker, F. R. Krueskamp, F. Macke, and Steinriede, engaged in the rectifying business, pleaded guilty of violations of the Revenue laws. Their sentences have not yet been announced.

THE BABCOCK COURT OF INQUIRY DISSOLVED AT THE REQUEST OF GEN. BABCOCK.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The President has received the following:

CHICAGO, Dec. 12, 1875.

To the President:

SIR: Since my request for a court of inquiry as the only apparent means open to me at the time of refuting charges made against me at St. Louis, a bill of indictment has been found in the United States Court, and I shall consequently be afforded a means of vindication before that tribunal. I therefore respectfully suggest the order convening such court of inquiry be revoked, as I trust that my case may be reached at an early day in the United States Court. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

(Signed,) O. E. BABCOCK,
Colonel of Engineers, United States Army.

In accordance with the above the following order has been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, Dec. 15. }

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 255.—The court of inquiry appointed in Special Orders No. 246, of Dec. 4, 1875, from this office, to assemble at Chicago, is hereby dissolved. The members and Judge Advocate will return to their stations.

By order of the President of the United States.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General.

A telegram was received at the Department of Justice to-day from United States Attorney Dyer, at St. Louis, announcing that no more important trials would occur before January.

WRECK OF FISHING CRAFT.

SEVERAL VESSELS CAST AWAY ON THE NEWFOUNDLAND COAST—NINETEEN LIVES LOST.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—Late Newfoundland papers received in this city this evening give particulars of ten distressing shipwrecks, involving the loss of nineteen lives. The first was that of the sloop Hopewell, with eight persons on board, which left St. Johns on the morning of Monday, Nov. 29, for Harbor Maine. The early part of the day was fine, but toward nightfall a heavy storm arose, accompanied by snow. The Hopewell proceeded on her voyage as far as the vicinity of Cape St. Francis, when she ran upon Biscan Rock about 8 o'clock in the evening. The storm being at its height, all hands, with one exception, were lost. The survivor, named Waugh, got on a rock and there remained until next day toward evening, when he was rescued after much trouble by Capt. Blandföde, of the steamer Hercules, who discovered the poor fellow waving a handkerchief. He had been on the rock about twenty hours at the mercy of every sea, and was almost exhausted.

The same day the schooner Water Witch left St. John's for a port in Conception Bay, and went to pieces near Pouch Cove, in the vicinity of Capt. St. Francis, at night, in the height of the storm. The shore line is almost perpendicular to the height of nearly six hundred feet. As the vessel was driven against the cliff those on board got on a ledge, where they clung all night, those whose footing was the least secure being swept off by the sea. Thirteen out of the twenty-four persons on board were saved, each one being made fast to about one hundred fathoms of line and hauled up the face of the cliff by the settlers in the neighborhood, who discovered the shipwrecked crew by their cries. There were four females among the lost.

Other marine disasters are mentioned, viz., a schooner, proceeding up Green Bay, with supplies from St. John's, was lost, and the Captain, his son, and two others perished. Three men belonging to Redhead Cove, in Trinity Bay, were lost by the capsizing of their boat. Two bodies were taken from a schooner ashore near Little Placentia. The schooner Phoebe Jane was lost near Flit Cove, when a female passenger and one of the crew were lost. The weather in Newfoundland has been extremely severe, the cold snap experienced here the last of November being felt there with increased severity.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—1 A. M.—The area of lowest pressure is now central north of Lake Ontario, and falling barometer, southerly winds, and cloudy weather prevail in New-England and New-York; northerly winds, rising barometer, and clear weather in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee; southwest winds and higher temperature in the South Atlantic and Gulf States. The Ohio River has fallen.

PROBABILITIES.

For Thursday, in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, falling barometer, warmer, clear, or hazy weather, and southerly winds.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, north-west winds, cooler, clear weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising barometer, lower temperature, northwest winds, and cloudy weather.

For the lake region, rising barometer, north-west and westerly winds, partly cloudy, warmer weather.

For the Middle States and New-England, *rising followed by falling barometer, warmer weather, cloud and snow, except clear weather in the southern portions.*

The Tennessee and Ohio Rivers will continue falling.

For the canal regions of New-Jersey and Virginia, the temperature will rise to freezing and above.

SAVINGS BANKS REDUCING INTEREST.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—The Mechanics' Savings Bank to-day reduced the rate of interest to five per cent., to take effect after Jan. 1. This action is substantially the same as has been previously adopted by nearly all the savings banks in this city.

THE HUDSON CLOSED AGAIN.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 15.—The upper Hudson is closed again. The steamer Walter Brett, for Catskill from New-York, is frozen in at Rhinebeck. Its freight was forwarded by rail. No more boats can get north this season.

TWEED THOUGHT TO BE IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Dec. 15.—It is reported that Tweed is here and hiding in a house on Union avenue. Mr. Tellier, of the New-York Merchants' Detective Agency, is in the city.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 15.—Specials to the *American* say that the returns from the Fourth District of Tennessee render it certain that H. Y. Riddle (Dem.) is elected to Congress.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE BREMERHAVEN EXPLOSION.

THE EXPLOSIVE CASE PREPARED WITH THE DESIGN OF DESTROYING THE MOSEL.

BREMEN, Dec. 15.—It is now ascertained that the passenger who owned the case of dynamite which exploded at Bremerhaven is named Thomassen, and not Thomas, as has been given heretofore. He has confessed to the authorities that he constructed the chest which exploded, and arranged a clock-work attachment to cause the explosion after a certain time had elapsed. He was occupied for a fortnight in filling the chest, and worked in a coach-house in one of the most frequented parts of Bremen.

The Police have examined the house alluded to, and found some of the packing material, but no explosives of any kind.

THOMAS STILL TRYING TO DESTROY HIMSELF—THE DIABOLICAL PLOT A CONSPIRACY INVOLVING ACCOMPLICES IN NEW-YORK.

LONDON, Dec. 16—5 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Berlin says: Thomas has repeatedly torn the bandage from the wound he inflicted in his attempted suicide, and is now securely bound. He seems to be a Swabian by birth, but has been naturalized in the United States. He passed a week last October in Liverpool apparently trying to ascertain whether it would be best for him to put his infernal machine on board a steamer there or in Bremerhaven.

The number of the killed by the explosion already reaches eighty, and others of the injured are not expected to recover. Forty corpses were buried on Tuesday, together with some chests filled with unidentified fragments of bodies. The total number of killed and wounded is now estimated at 180.

BREMEN, Dec. 15.—Thomas, the passenger on the Mosel, and the owner of the cask of dynamite which caused the terrible disaster at Bremerhaven, has confessed his guilt, saying that he has accomplices at New-York. It is hoped that he will recover, so that the full particulars of his crime can be obtained.

The *Weser Zeitung* says authoritatively that "it is now proved that the author of the catastrophe was a passenger named Thomas, who has acknowledged himself not only the possessor of the barrel which exploded, but that he intended bringing it on board the Mosel for the purpose of sinking that vessel. The motive for this diabolical scheme appears to have been to procure exaggerated and fictitious insurance, and to share afterward with others. Thomas is quite conscious, and answers all questions, but the bullets have not yet been extracted from his head.

From what is known, the barrel prepared for this shameful work was made strongly by a Bremen cooper and partitioned, one part containing the dynamite and the other the apparatus for exploding it. The plan probably was that the apparatus should be ignited by clock-work after Thomas had landed at Southampton, whither he took passage, and where probably the goods would be shipped. He intended to place his hellish machine on the Deutschland, but it was not in time." The *Weser Zeitung* adds: "In sober words we communicate this with certainty that the number of victims killed and wounded amounts to 170."

DRESDEN, Dec. 15.—William K. Thomas, since his attempt at suicide, has made a full confession at Bremen. He was born in New-York, married a New-Orleans lady, and has four children, the youngest a baby. He lived in Virginia during the war, and engaged in the business of blockade-running, whereby he grew rich. Since 1866 he has resided here and at Leipsic, and last at Strethlen, near Dresden. He appears to have lost his money and become embarrassed. He was twice in America during the past Summer. The last time he went without the knowledge of his family, and when he returned he wrote his banker here that he had made arrangements enabling him to pay his debts in December. He was highly esteemed by the people about here. His house has been searched, but nothing found connected with the disaster.

THE STEAMER L'AMERIQUE.

A VESSEL SUPPOSED TO BE THE MISSING STEAMER SEEN OFF CAPE ST. VINCENT.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The steamer Indus, from Alexandria, Egypt, reports that on the 3d of this month, off Cape St. Vincent, (Portugal,) she passed a bark-rigged steamer in tow of a schooner-rigged steamer, both of the same company. The funnels were painted red with a black top. It is probable that the steamers in question were the disabled L'Amerique and the Ville de Brest, the latter having the former in tow.

THE DEUTSCHLAND DISASTER.

AN INVESTIGATION TO BE MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE—BURIAL OF VICTIMS.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The *Times* announces that the Board of Trade have ordered an official inquiry into the loss of the Deutschland, to begin on Monday next at Poplar. Fourteen bodies of the victims were buried at Dover Court yesterday. The shops in that place and in Harwich were closed during the funeral, and deep sympathy was shown by all the inhabitants.

FRANCE.

LIFE SENATORS ELECTED YESTERDAY—REPORTED RESIGNATION OF M. LEON SAY, MINISTER OF FINANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The following were elected Senators to-day: Viscount de Lorgeril, Deputy in the Assembly for Côtes du Nord, and the Count de Douhet, Deputy for Puy de Dôme, both Legitimists; Hervé de Saisy, Deputy for Côtes du Nord, Bonapartist; M. Gouin, Deputy for Indre et Loire; M. Lepetit, Deputy for Vienne; M. Paul Morin, Deputy for Seine; M. Scherer, Deputy for Seine et Oise; M. De Tocqueville, Deputy for Manche; Gen. Chabron Le Tellier and Gen. Valaze, Deputy for Seine Inférieure, of the Left Centre; M. Carnot; M. Lanfray, Deputy for Bouches du Rhone; M. Rainpont, Deputy for Yonne, and M. Testelin, Deputy for Nord, of the Left; M. Corbon, Deputy for Seine; M. Crémieux, Deputy for Algiers; M. Littré, Deputy for Seine, and M. Scheurer Kestner, Deputy for Seine, Radicals.

The Right Centre proposed to annul the elections of the foregoing because of an infraction of the rule requiring secrecy, but after a heated encounter between M. Buffet and M. Gambetta the proposal was rejected by a majority of thirteen.

It is currently reported this evening that M. Léon Say, the Minister of Finance, has resigned.

THE NEW CRIMINAL COURT.

A QUESTION OF ITS LOCATION.

RECORDER HACKETT STRONGLY OBJECTS TO ITS BEING PLACED IN A THIRD STORY—ARGUMENT BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON COUNTY AFFAIRS—THE BUSINESS OF THE GENERAL SESSIONS.

The Supervisors' Committee on the affairs of the County met yesterday afternoon in the old Common Council rooms at the City Hall to consider the application of the Judges of the Court of General Sessions for a room for the holding of the new division of that court to be presided over by the newly-created and elected Judge of the General Sessions, Henry A. Gildersleeve. Supervisor Lysaght presided, and there were present also Supervisors McCarthy, Southworth, Cole, and Seery. Among the gentlemen in attendance were Recorder Hackett, Judge Gildersleeve, Tax Commissioners Wheeler and Andrews, Commissioner Fitz John Porter, Aldermen Morris, and Reilly, and Mr. Sparks, Clerk of the Court of General Sessions. Recorder Hackett not being present when the committee was called to order, Chairman Lysaght asked Judge Gildersleeve if he desired to address the committee. Judge Gildersleeve replied that Recorder Hackett would address them upon his arrival, as he was better prepared to speak on the subject. Supervisor Lysaght said he supposed the petition sent in by the Judges of the General Sessions covered the main points. Commissioner Andrews was then invited to address the committee. He said he did not appear here in any individual capacity, but in behalf of his colleagues and the board of which he was a member. Personally he did not think any place was too good for his friend Judge Hackett. If his personal feelings were the only consideration in the matter he would at once advise that Judge Hackett's request be granted, but there were considerations of far more importance to be taken into account. This was a matter between the convenience of the tax payers at large and the convenience of those whose business called them to attend the criminal Court of the General Sessions. He hoped, however, that the committee would be able to please and suit the convenience of all the parties concerned.

Commissioner Porter submitted the official request made to him by the Judges, asking him to provide accommodation for the court as required by the act of the last legislature. He said he had already made a proposition to the Judges, which was the best he could possibly do under the circumstances, and it was that the Judges should take for the purposes of the new court the third story of the brown-stone building now occupied by the Marine Court, the Marine Court meantime to be transferred to the leased building No. 27 Chambers street, nearly opposite. This would place the whole Court of General Sessions in one building, and would involve no material expense.

Recorder Hackett, having now arrived, next addressed the committee. He said: I shall present for your consideration, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, a crude statement of facts with reference to the occupation, or rather the devotion, of the lower portion of the brown-stone building, as it is called, to the purposes of the Court of General Sessions. The last Legislature of this State provided by enactment, among other things, for the creation and election of an additional Judge of the Court of General Sessions. In accordance with the authority conferred by that law, Judge Gildersleeve has been elected. The law further provides that ten double sessions of the Court of General Sessions, and two single sessions shall be held annually. By this same law it is also made the duty of the Commissioner of Public Works to supply or provide proper room and accommodation for the holding of the new branch of the court thus created. The statute next goes on to provide for the attachés, clerks, officers, and attendants of this new court, and further, that the court shall have the same accommodation as is now possessed by and allowed to the Supreme Court. In compliance with the authority thus given, an application has been made to Commissioner Porter, of the Department of Public Works, by the Judges of the General Sessions for the preparation of this additional and necessary court-room and accommodations. The Commissioner replies that he can provide for the General Sessions a court-room in the part of the brown-stone building now occupied by the Marine Court, on the third story of that building, and that the Marine Court may be transferred to new quarters in Chambers street. I will say here, in justice to Commissioner Porter, that he is merely required to provide this room for the court, and that, as I understand it, he has no power of dispossession of any parties now in possession of any part of that building. This proposed assignment of court room, in the location referred to, namely, on the third story of the building, does not meet with the approval of the Judges of the General Sessions; neither does it receive the approbation of the District Attorney of this County, nor of either of his assistants, and I respectfully submit the following facts in justification of their views. In 1850 this court had been for years presided over by a Recorder, but, in 1850, the increase of criminality had become so great, and the criminal business of this court had so materially increased, that the labors of the Recorder were too exacting, and it was deemed that the proper disposition of business required an additional Judge. A City Judgeship was accordingly created, and a City Judge was elected, and his successors have since been continued as officers of the City judiciary. In view of that great increase of business and the deficiency of proper court accommodation, the Board of Supervisors at that time also authorized the construction of this "brown-stone building," as it has ever since been called, and the building was completed in 1852. That building was intended, designed, and erected mainly for the uses of the Court of General Sessions. Its rooms have been, under different administrations of the City Government, variously assigned, and are now occupied as follows: The basement by the offices of the Receiver of Taxes, a ubreau of the Department of Taxes and Assessments. The first floor is devoted on the westerly side to the offices of the Commissioners and the Department of Taxes, and was previous to their occupation occupied by the Supreme Court, and was divided into two rooms, occupied by the Circuit and General Term branches of the court. The District Attorney occupies various small rooms on the right or eastern side of the building. On the second floor there are two rooms, front and rear, the one fronting on the park being devoted to the present Court of General Sessions. The eastern part of this floor is devoted to the uses of the District Attorney, and the front room adjoining the rear of the court-room is occupied by the clerks as the office of the Court of General Sessions. The third floor is the portion now occupied by the Marine Court, and which it is proposed to assign to the General Sessions. The Judges of the General Sessions, may it please your committee, are decidedly opposed to occupying this third floor, and insist that, having in view a prompt dispatch of business, the convenience and comfort of lawyers, the Grand and Petit Juries, witnesses, prisoners, and the thousands of persons who have business with the court, it is desirable that that portion of the building comprised in the basement and first floor should be used and set apart for the purposes of the Court of General Sessions and for the purposes of the Grand and Petit Juries. I will here say also that I was informed yesterday by Judge Sutherland that the present Grand Jury is about to indict the room now used by them for its generally unwholesome condition. It would appear that in view of the high and multifarious duties devolving upon the Court of General Sessions the tens of thousands of persons called to attend its sittings should not be compelled to ascend the long and narrow stairs and press through the various halls of this building, embarrassing the Judges, juries, witnesses, and other persons in attendance. The business of this court will serve to show somewhat its importance, the dignity attaching to it and to its labors, and the respect due to it. There were 1,700 indictments disposed of by this court last year, and over four thousand cases examined by the Grand Juries. It seems to me that these are considerations which should have effect with you, and it also appears to me that it is a court equal in dignity to any court in the City. And when you consider, gentlemen, that it has with but two Judges disposed of 1,700 indictments in the year, while the Oyer and Terminer, with its five local Judges and four imported Judges, only disposed of fifty-four cases, certainly the committee may well consider the court worthy of careful attention. I can see no reason why, with the dignity, power, and importance which attaches to this court, it should be condemned to a third story. I am sorry I did not reach here in time to hear the remarks of my friend Mr. Andrews. I have a deep regard for the Tax Office, and I think it should properly be with and convenient to the Controller's office, because it is a portion of the financial government of this City. The tax-payers of this City, although numerous, are not equal in number to the villains to be disposed of by the Court of General Sessions. In conclusion, I will ask the committee to go up and see these narrow stairs and hall-ways for themselves, and judge whether it would be right and discreet to force the yearly-increasing business of this now extended court into such limited accommodations. I can show by the District Attorney's reports that over four thousand witnesses have been subpœnaed to this court alone. Seventy-three prisoners were but recently brought into court at one time in handcuffs, and I ask you to consider whether it is advisable, just, or proper to have such bodies of men marched up sixty-two steps of stairs every time they are brought to court. I think there should be no opposition, gentlemen, to giving us the accommodation we ask for. A criminal court is necessarily sensational, and attracts the public; besides, there are large numbers of jurors and many witnesses summoned, sometimes fifty or more in a single case, and the prisoners frequently have many friends, all of whom are generally considered entitled to some accommodation. As a matter of economy I do not ask for any outlay, and I shrink from the idea of asking for the construction of a building for our court in the present condition of the public treasury. I will state that last year the Court of General Sessions sent 900 prisoners to the State Prison, and that this year, up to the present time, there have been 1,200 similarly disposed of.

John H. Strahan, appearing as counsel on behalf of the Tax Commissioners, addressed the committee, urging that there was no power conferred upon the Aldermen, or any other of the authorities, by the charter which would enable them to interfere with the location of the department, or of any department of the City Government.

Tax Receiver McMahon also addressed the committee, urging that the expense of preparing the building for the Department of Taxes had been very great, and that it would have to be entirely remodeled to make it fit for court-rooms. The safe now in the building weighed fourteen tons, and there were foundation piers built to sustain it. The shock of putting it into the building was very great, and he believed it would really endanger the building to attempt to remove it.

The committee then adjourned, and in a body visited the whole building, and will report to the Board of Aldermen to-day.

WHAT CAUSES CRIME.

SUPERINTENDENT WALLING BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE—TOWNSEND COX AND DR. HARRIS ADD THEIR TESTIMONY.

The Assembly Committee on Crime held two sessions yesterday. The examination was conducted by Mr. John W. Weed, in the absence of Mr. Townsend. The first witness sworn was Dr. Willard Parker, President of the State Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton. Dr. Parker was examined at considerable length in regard to the effects of alcoholic liquors upon the system and its agency in the production of crime.

Superintendent of Police George W. Walling was the next witness. Mr. Walling said he had been connected with the Police force of this City since 1847, and had been Superintendent since July 23, 1873; the Superintendent is the chief executive officer of the Police force; no member of the Police Board had any executive power whatever, nor had any Commissioner any right to control the force any more than any private citizen. Mr. Walling was of the opinion that the Police force of the City was not large enough, taking into account the great number of men detailed to special duty and on the sick list; there are usually about 700 men on special detail and on the sick list, leaving only 1,400 on active duty, whereas there should not be less than 2,000 actively on patrol duty; the day patrol was a little over two miles long and the night patrol a little over one mile, which was too long; a patrolman, in his opinion, was worth just as much when he first went on the force, after his thirty days' schooling, as after he had been on the force five years; it might have a good effect to have grades of compensation, but it might have a tendency to produce jealousy among the force. Mr. Walling thought patrolmen and Sergeants got pay enough, considering the times, but that the salaries of roundsmen should be $1,300 instead of $1,200, of Captains $2,500 instead of $2,000, and that a detective should have $2,000 and all his necessary expenses paid, instead of $1,200, and be compelled to pay his own expenses as now. In regard to houses of ill-fame, he thought there should be some way devised to control, localize, and regulate them. While he doubted the expediency of licensing them, something should be done to control them by law.

Mr. Townsend Cox, one of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction was the next witness. He was examined principally in regard to the Tombs. The policy was to keep the young criminals away from the old ones as much as possible; the Tombs be considered the healthiest of any of the correctional institutions; out of 31,000 persons confined there only 16 had died, and out of 500 in the Tombs yesterday only 13 required medicine; the Warden sends the prisoner to the tier, and the keeper assigns him to the cell, and this system he thought wrong; he thought also the Tombs was too small and should be enlarged; they had asked for $250,000 for that purpose but failed to get it.

Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Vital Statistics, was sworn and examined mainly in reference to the statistics of crime and his ideas of the legislation required to prevent it. The crowded tenement districts of the City, he said, were the great nurseries of crime, and some legislation should be had looking toward limiting the space to be occupied by these houses, and also limiting the number of persons to be allowed to occupy each domicile; that had been done in Glasgow, Scotland, with the most satisfactory result; they had spent about seven million dollars in improving the tenement districts of that city, and the result was that there had been a great reduction of criminals in seven years; to prevent this crowding in this City some department of the City Government should be given power to interfere when a certain point of crowding was reached; certain dark places should be cleared up and tenements removed, and the legitimate way would be to condemn the property and tear it down; the City can govern the new districts—the trouble was in the old property.

Sinclair Tousey, Chairman of the Executive Commitee of the New-York Prison Association, was the last witness. He corroborated Dr. Harris in regard to his ideas about the crowded tenement-houses being the great nurseries of crime in this City; want of home comforts and home amusements caused the boys to seek these things elsewhere, and the result was they formed bad associations, were led to drink, then to steal, and finally to commit larger crimes.

The committee will visit the Juvenile Asylum at Fort Washington to-day, and meet in the City Hall at 11 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

THE CITY MISSION AND TRACT SOCIETY.

The forty-ninth annual meeting of the City Mission and Tract Society was held yesterday at the Bible House. From the report of Morris K. Jesup, the Treasurer of the society, it appeared that $24,026 66 were expended for missionary services; $2,655 41 for tracts, papers, and printing; $1,431 98 for office rent, postage, stationery, and advertising; $10,179 36 for the rents and running expenses of mission stations; and $1,376 55 for insurance, taxes, and repairs. The total expenditures amounted to $39,669 96, the receipts being $38,242 78. This showed a deficit of $1,427 18, which with the former debt of the society, makes their present indebtedness $6,873 38. Lewis E. Jackson, the corresponding Secretary, in making his annual report, gave a review of the work of the society during the year. A board of fifty Directors, chosen from the various religious denominations, was then elected. The following officers were then chosen for the ensuing year:

President, A. R. Wetmore; Vice President and Treasurer, Morris K. Jesup; Corresponding Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, Lewis E. Jackson; Recording Secretary, David D. Terry; Superintendent of Female Department, Mrs. A. R. Brown; Executive Committee, Rev. John Hall, D. D., Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D., Rev. William Ormiston, D. D., Rev. William J. Tucker, D. D., A. R. Wetmore, Nathan Bishop, John Taylor Johnston, Morris K. Jesup, William E. Dodge, Jr., Howard Potter, A. S. Hatch, Gamaliel G. Smith, Walter T. Miller, Ambrose K. Ely, John E. Parsons, and Lewis E. Jackson.

ONE DAY'S HARVEST BY THIEVES.

On Tuesday afternoon Michael Farley, a truckman, of No. 174 Madison street, was sent from the Custom-house with four cases of opticians' goods, to be delivered at different places. He called first at No. 4 Maiden Lane, and while he was delivering one case there an unknown thief jumped on his truck and drove off with the rest of the goods. The stolen cases bore the following marks: S. L. & Co., 4,292; S. & C., 636, and E. H., 5,213, and their contents are valued at $2,000. Late on Tuesday night the team and truck were found in Avenue C, where they had been abandoned by the thieves, but no trace of the goods has been obtained.... The stable of George H. Cannon, No. 509 West Twenty-seventh street, was broken into on Tuesday night and a horse and set of harness, valued at $170, were stolen.... Burglars effected an entrance to the shoe store of Samuel Pinner, No. 493 Canal street, by breaking through a rear window, and carried off boots and shoes valued at $200.... The apartments of Theobald Strucken, at No. 75 Grand street, were entered by sneak thieves on Tuesday evening and robbed of wearing apparel valued at $40.... The room of Frank Thornton, in the boarding-house No. 488 Pearl street, was visited by a sneak thief on Tuesday evening and robbed of $29 worth of property.... The rooms of J. Schaffman, at No. 130 Wooster street, were entered on Tuesday evening by sneak thieves, who carried off $80 worth of wearing apparel.

A NEW LIQUOR-DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.

A new organization of liquor-dealers was formed last evening under the title of the "Associated Liquor-dealers." In response to a call issued by Mr. Mark Lanigan about thirty dealers who had become dissatisfied with the management of affairs in the Protective Union, assembled at Masonic Hall, in Thirteenth street, and signed the roll of the new association. A resolution was adopted requesting the Legislature at its approaching session to enact an equitable and uniform Excise law. Addresses favoring the formation of the new association, and denouncing the officers of the Protective Association for extravagant expenditure of the funds were made by O'Donovan Rossa and others; and the following committees were appointed and instructed to report at the next meeting of the organization, on Tuesday next.

Committee on Nomination of Officers—Messrs. J. W. Collier, O'Donovan Rossa, Roday Brassell, James Beglan, and J. F. Corrigan.

Committee on By-laws—J. J. Martin, F. B. Conway, Edward Kennedy, P. Finn, and John Klauders.

Committee on Address to the Trade—William Millan, James Beglan, Roday Brassell, Henry Walker, T. J. O'Connell.

MEETING OF DEPOSITORS OF THE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

The depositors of the People's Savings Bank held a meeting in Germania Hall last evening, Dr. Moorhead presiding. The committee appointed at the meeting held on Monday evening to wait upon the Receiver reported that they had done so, and that an accountant had been employed to prepare a report of the condition of the bank, which would be ready by Monday next. The liabilities of the bank were stated to be $180,000 and the assets $113,000. The meeting voted to employ ex-Judge White as counsel to look after the interests of the depositors, and appointed a committee to wait upon Mr. White and engage him if terms could be arranged. The meeting adjourned, to meet at the same place Monday night.

THE UNION FERRY COMPANY

SHALL THE FERRIES BE RELET?

THEIR LEASE PRONOUNCED INVALID BY THE CORPORATION COUNSEL—THE SINKING FUND COMMISSION RESOLVE TO RELET THE FERRIES.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, consisting of Mayor Wickham, Controller Green, Chamberlain Tappan, Recorder Hackett, and Mr. Magnus Gross, the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, met yesterday to take action upon an opinion of the Corporation Counsel declaring that the lease made in 1870 to the Union Ferry Company of their five ferries to Brooklyn at $1 a year was illegal and invalid. The following is the substance of the opinion, the leading portions of which were read by the Recorder.

After narrating all the circumstances and referring to the correspondence with the ferry company, which preceded the execution of the lease, the Corporation Counsel says:

After a careful examination of this matter, the only statute which I can find which gave any possible color of authority to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to make this lease, and under which I am credibly informed the right to make it was claimed, is found in chapter 876 of the Laws of 1869. This act is what is commonly known as the "City Tax Levy" act of that year, and section 8 of said act is as follows: "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are hereby empowered, in such manner as they shall deem best for the interests of the City, from time to time to lease City property, but not for a term longer than the charter limitation of ten years, nor for a renewal for a longer term than ten years."

If this section had, in clear and express terms, authorized the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of this City to make the lease in question, I should, nevertheless, have serious doubt as to its constitutionality. Section 16 of article 3 of the Constitution of this State declares that no private or local bill which may be passed by the Legislature shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. This tax levy is a local act, and its subject was the making provision for the Government of the City of New-York. It seems to me extremely doubtful whether a section in a Tax Levy act which in effect would authorize the local authorities to give away the entire real and personal property of the City could be fairly considered as coming within the scope of an act to make provision for the government of the City. Moreover, even if the Legislature had such absolute control over the private property of the City as to be able to authorize the local authorities to give the same away, there may be serious doubts whether it would have the constitutional power to interfere with rights heretofore vested in the creditors of the City under ordinances of the Common Council and acts of the Legislature. Rents for ferries have for many years, under such ordinances and acts, been pledged to the payment of the interest on the City debt, and if the Legislature could constitutionally authorize the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to give away ferries belonging to the City, it is difficult to see why it might not authorize such Commissioners to give away all the real and personal property belonging to the City, thus leaving the creditors of the City without any security whatever for their debts, except such as might be derived from future taxation.

I do not, however, propose in this opinion to discuss the question which might be raised as to the constitutionality of this law. If it were conceded that it did give authority to make the lease, statutes are not usually to be treated as unconstitutional until they have been so declared by the highest judicial authority, and I should be reluctant therefore to advise you that the lease was invalid, even if I so regarded it on account of the supposed unconstitutionality of the law. There are other reasons, however, which to my mind sufficiently establish the fact that this lease was made without authority of law, and is therefore invalid.

I do not think that the Legislature could have intended, nor do I think the legal effect of the section above quoted was to authorize, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to execute this lease on behalf of the City. Section 7 of the act to amend the charter of this City, passed April 12, 1853, required all ferries to be leased by public auction. The same provision was contained in section 41 of the charter of 1857, and continued in force until the passage of the act of 1869, above referred to. I am informed by those familiar with the matter that between 1853 and 1869 leases of ferries were usually sold by the Controller at public auction, pursuant to resolutions of the Common Council, and, in my opinion, the only effect of the act of 1869 was to authorize the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to sell the leases of such ferries at private sale instead of public auction. The Commissioners were authorized "to lease City property in such manner as they shall deem best for the interests of the City," but it seems to me that the words "in such manner as they shall deem best for the interests of the City" do not relate to the price which was to be asked by them upon the leasing of City property, but to have been intended to give them as above stated, the right to make leases without putting the same up at auction. A power to lease City property would doubtless cover ferries, as both the franchise to run the same and the wharf property connected therewith, were City property. It does not seem to me possible, however, that the power given to lease City property can be construed as a power to give such property away. It is, to my mind, incredible that the Legislature, in a single section of a tax levy, should have intended to confer upon the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund such extensive powers. The granting of this single lease, if the same is valid, was in effect giving away between a million and a million a half of dollars of the property of the City. The price paid under the lease granted in 1860 was $103,000 per annum. There can be no doubt, considering the immense increase of communication between the two cities, that although a portion of the premises at Fulton Ferry had been taken for the Brooklyn bridge, the lease of the five ferries in question was far more valuable in 1870 than it was in 1860. The grant for ten years, therefore, from May 1, 1871, at the price named in the old lease was a sacrifice of the City revenue of more than a million of dollars, and if reckoned at the real and enhanced value of the leases it could hardly have been less than a million and a half of dollars. If the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund were authorized by this section of five lines, smuggled through the Legislature in a tax levy act, to give away $1,500,000 of the City property, there is no escape from the conclusion that they might also have given away, by making leases at nominal rents, every ferry belonging to the City, and all its personal and real estate, including even the public parks and buildings. I cannot believe that such a construction of this statute would ever be given to it by the courts of justice. I believe that the authority given to lease City property was an authority to make a lease without public auction at fair and reasonable prices, and that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund owed the same duty to the City in making such a lease that the agent of a private individual would owe to such individual under an authority to lease private property, and that it was the duty of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, under this law, to have made a lease of said ferries upon terms the most advantageous to the City which they could obtain.

The Managing Director of the Union Ferry Company, in the correspondence which took place, expresses a strong desire to aid in the prosperity of the inhabitants of the City of Brooklyn, and to give them as cheap ferriage as is consistent with reasonable profits to the stockholders. I do not know whether, in view of the fact that the City relieved the company from the payment of more than one hundred thousand dollars a year, the reduction of fares between the two cities during certain hours of the day caused any decrease in the profits of the company. Assuming, however, that the reduction of rates caused a loss equal to the amount previously paid as rent, I do not see with what propriety the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund could appropriate more than a million dollars of the moneys of the City of New-York to aid in the prosperity of the City of Brooklyn, and in the giving to its inhabitants cheap ferriage across the East River.

The communications from the then Mayor and Controller do not seem to have been especially inspired by zeal for the interests of Brooklyn, but express the opinion that ferriage between the two cities should be at the lowest rates of fare consistent with the due efficiency and safety of the ferry service. It is to be presumed that as those gentlemen were officers of the City of New-York, they were looking to the interest of the inhabitants of this City rather than those of Brooklyn. However this may be, without for a moment assenting to the idea that the property belonging to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, which has been repeatedly solemnly pledged as security to its creditors, can be disposed of for the benefit of the individual inhabitants of this City, it is sufficient for the present purpose that in my judgment the Legislature did not intend to and did not give the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund any authority to make a lease like the one now under consideration.

In view of the opinion above expressed, it is hardly necessary for me to refer to any other grounds upon which I regard the lease invalid. As there is, however, one such ground which it seems to me must be regarded as plainly rendering the lease invalid, I will briefly refer to it. The property leased to the Union Ferry Company under the lease in question granted ferry franchises to run five ferries, and also the use of a large amount of valuable wharf property. The term "City property," used in the act of 1869, is broad enough to cover such franchises as well as such wharf property, and if the act were constitutional, so long as it remained in force would have authorized the Commissioners to make a bona fide lease of both such franchises and wharf property. At the time, however, of the execution of this lease I do not think the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund had any authority to lease such wharf property. Section 99 of the charter of 1870 established a Department of Docks, which was to possess such powers and perform such duties and receive such compensation as should be established and defined by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. This charter was passed April 5, 1870. Section 32 of chapter 383 of the laws of 1870, passed April 26, 1870, vested in said Department of Docks exclusive charge and control of the leasing of all wharf property belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, and subsequent sections of that act contain elaborate provisions defining the powers and duties of the Department of Docks. Chapter 383 was the so-called "Tax Levy" act of that year, and unless the provisions in reference to the Department of Docks are unconstitutional, as not being within the subject of the title of the act, and for the purposes of this opinion I must assume that they are not unconstitutional, it follows that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund had no authority to execute a lease of the wharf property covered by the lease to the Union Ferry Company. By reference to the statement of facts above set forth, it will be observed that the resolution authorizing the lease as it was finally executed was not adopted until May 13, 1870. The company did not accept the proposition until May 18, 1870; the Commissioners did not authorize the preparation of the lease until May 27, 1870, and the lease itself was not approved and ordered to be executed until June 20, 1870, and was not, in fact, finally executed until the 22d day of June, 1870. All the proceedings taken, therefore, with reference to the granting of the lease were had after chapter 383, passed April 26, 1870, had become a law. The view that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund can only lease the franchise of ferries, and that the wharf property connected therewith must be leased by the Dock Department, has been adopted and acted upon by the present Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and by the Dock Department for some time past, and has recently received judicial sanction in the case of The Mayor, &c., vs. The Staten Island Ferry Company. It seems to me, therefore, that the power to lease the wharf property in question was vested in the Dock Department, and that, while the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund might have made a lease of the franchise upon fair and reasonable terms, they had no authority whatever to make a lease of such wharf property, and that the lease now under consideration is invalid for this reason as well as the one above mentioned.

This opinion was concurred in by the board, and resolutions were unanimously adopted providing that immediate steps be taken to relet the ferries in question, in order that the City may receive a fair and reasonable rent for the same; and also that steps be taken to collect from the occupants of the ferries and the wharf and bulkhead property the value of the use thereof "since their occupancy under said pretended lease."

Controller Green called attention to the lease made to the Staten Island Ferry Company, and said that, in his opinion, it was illegal. He moved that the Corporation Counsel be requested to furnish an opinion on the subject. The motion was adopted.

A communication was received from the Dock Commissioners requesting the board to grant them authority to purchase the pier No. 44—being the dock property now held by the Inman Steam-ship Line—for a consideration of $[illegible], and also to appropriate $50,000 more to build a new pier thereon. Controller Green said he was opposed to the application, and moved that the matter be laid over. After a long debate, the motion was adopted. The board then adjourned.

THE KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS

COST OF SUPPORTING THE POOR IN KINGS AND NEW-YORK COUNTIES—AN INTERESTING STATEMENT FROM MR. ROPES.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors met yesterday in the new Court-house, Supervisor at Large Fox in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved, Supervisor Ropes rose to a question of privilege. He said that at the last meeting of the board, held during his unavoidable absence, Commissioner Thomas P. Norris, President of the Board of Commissioners of Charities, sent in a communication in which he challenged the correctness of figures presented by the speaker concerning the management of that department. Commissioner Norris stated that the salary account of the Department of Charities and Correction of New-York County was as great as the whole amount appropriated for the support of the poor in Kings County. Supervisor Ropes submitted tabular statements corroborating the facts and figures, the correctness of which Commissioner Norris called in question. He showed that the salary account of the New-York Department of Charities for taking care of 7,197 persons was only $138,127 57, while there had been appropriated for the support of the poor in Kings County for this year $446,692 61. He stated that the total amount expended by the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections in the County of New-York for the support and maintenance of 10,499 persons during 1874 was $1,917,792 66, while the amount expended by the Commissioners of Charity of Kings County, for the support of 2,300 persons during the same period was $430,009 91—that is a cost per capita each day in New-York County of thirty-two cents, as against fifty-two and a quarter cents in Kings County. At the ratio of expenditure for New-York the Commissioners of Charities of Kings County could have saved in one year $170,431.

At the conclusion Supervisor Clancy, Chairman of the Penitentiary Committee, moved that the pecuniary allowance to discharged prisoners from the Penitentiary be reduced on and after Jan. 1, from three to two cents per day. Supervisor Strong questioned the utility of giving any allowance to discharged prisoners. He moved that the keeper of the Penitentiary and the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Bass, be requested to furnish information concerning the results of giving a pecuniary allowance to convicts on their discharge. Supervisor Clancy withdrew his resolution and supported Supervisor Strong's motion, which was carried. Supervisor French moved that the Supply Committee report plans and specifications for building gas-works at the county buildings at Flatbush. He estimated that the gas-works could be constructed for about $10,000, and gas furnished to all the county institutions for about $1 per thousand feet, while at present the county was paying to a private company at the rate of $3 per thousand feet. The motion prevailed. The board then adjourned.

CHIVALRY.

AN INTERESTING LECTURE BY REV. W. R. ALGER.

Last evening Rev. W. R. Alger delivered the first of a series of free lectures at the Unity Chapel, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, Harlem. Its subject was "Chivalry." It was a privilege, the lecturer said, rarely offered in our times to escape from the prosaic routine of care and toil and come in contact with the romance and poetry of life. For an hour or so he proposed that his auditors should forget the nineteenth century, and live in the thirteenth, and accordingly drew for them a picture of the pomp and circumstances and pious observances of medieval days. They could see, he said, the groups of pilgrims wending their way to Palestine, solitary palmers returning home, their penance accomplished, trains of archers in Kendal Green, with silver bugles at their sides, and groups of merry hunters roaming the forests with their hooded hawks. The old castle stood upon the hill, the lady at her lattice dropped her scarf to the knight below; hundreds of ecclesiastics bore in solemn procession the symbolic Body and Blood of God, striking awe into the beholders. The general spirit of the age of which he spoke was chaotic, avaricious, and reckless. Bold and daring it was, but unscrupulous. But the human heart was never without some generous sympathies, and some noble specimens of virtue and religion were interspersed through these times. These obtained incarnation in chivalry. The noble of the time inherited from his great Germanic ancestry daring courage, unswerving principles of loyalty, and profound honor for woman. In his outside occupations he furnished the first rough cast of the knight errant; the relaxations within the castle brought the fool with his cap and bells, and the minstrels with their troubadours, songs, and lays of the gallant feats. Here were two elements of chivalry. Then came the monks, the ghostly servitors of the Church and the monopolizers of the learning of the time. They furnished another element. From these ingredients the soldier, the minstrel and the monk, chivalry emerged. The knight was a combination of martial daring, of poetic sentiment, and of religious faith. Mingle the Germanic warrior, the Provençal troubadour, and the Christian man, and the knight was obtained. Having generally traced the historic origination and proper quality of chivalry, the lecturer entered into the subject more analytically, and held chivalry to be the total abnegation of self in favor of something more cherished and revered. It was, he said, nothing more or less than sympathy intensified and enthroned in place of selfishness. It was the loftiest and most glorious strain that human nature had ever reached, or was capable of reaching. He subsequently pointed out its humanizing influence, and characterized as gross perversions the atrocities which were charged against it, and which, he said, were committed not with its sanction, but in its despite. The first great check which it received was, he said, in the fourteenth century, when the order of Knights Templar was suppressed, and in this connection, he defended the Templars from the charges made against them, a few of which had only a show of truth, while most of them were gross slanders and fabrications. It perished finally, he said, in the blaze of glory which surrounded the gallant defense of Malta by the Knights of St. John in the year 1565. In chivalry, he discovered a true principle of equality, and its social influence in the matter of tolerance, charity and kind deeds was, he said, perceptible at the present time. It was announced that the next lecture of the course would probably be delivered by Mr. M. D. Conway, of London.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CITIES.

The commission appointed by Gov. Tilden to prepare for the next Legislature such general laws or amendments to the Constitution in regard to the organization of cities and incorporated villages as they may deem necessary met last night at the rooms of the Bar Association for organization. There were present Messrs. William M. Evarts, William Allen Butler, James C. Carter, Simon Sterne, Joshua Van Cott, Edward Cooper, John A. Lott, Henry F. Dimmock, E. L. Godkin, and Oswald Ottendorfer. Messrs. Samuel Hand, of Albany, and Martin B. Anderson, of Rochester, the other members of the commission, were absent. The commission was organized by the election of Mr. William M. Evarts as Chairman, and Mr. Simon Sterne was appointed temporary Secretary. A subcommittee, composed of Messrs. Lott, Carter, and Ottendorfer, was appointed to ascertain and report upon the scope and power of the commission, and the meeting was adjourned to meet on the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF SILK-WORM EGGS.

Three car-loads of silk-worm eggs, said to be worth $6,000,000, arrived in this city yesterday, from San Francisco, on their way to Europe. They were shipped by steamer in Hong Kong thirty days ago, twenty-three of which were consumed in the passage across the Pacific. Upon their arrival in San Francisco, they were at once placed in cars, and sent by the way of the Union and Central Pacific, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Michigan Central, Great Western of Canada, and the New York Central Railroads, making the trip in seven days. The eggs are supposed to be in perfect order, and it is thought that they will reach the point of their destination in sound condition.

INFORMATION FOR SHIP OWNERS.

In reply to a letter addressed by Supervising Inspector Low to the Treasury Department, relative to the claim of the owners of the steam-ship Nereus, that by refusing to take passengers on board they may lawfully receive as freight certain dangerous articles prohibited by section 4,472, Revised Statutes, Assistant Secretary Conant says that a steamer having been, upon application of her master or owner, duly classified under the statute, cannot be divested of this character, or relieved of the liabilities thereto pertaining, except by the surrender and abandonment of her certificate.

RECEPTION TO THE GOVERNOR ELECT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Last evening Mrs. William G. Davies, of No. 308 Lexington avenue, gave a reception in honor of her father, Hon. Alexander H. Rice, Governor elect of Massachusetts. Among the guests present were A. T. Stewart, Judge Curtis, ex-Judge Davies, Hon. William E. Dodge, Judge Spier, Controller Green, O. H. Palmer, S. D. Babcock, and F. S. Winston.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Dec. 15.

SENATE.

A large number of memorials asking the appointment of a commission to inquire into the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors were presented.

THE LATE ANDREW JOHNSON.

Mr. COOPER, of Tennessee, gave notice that on Tuesday next he would ask the Senate to consider resolutions commemorative of the life and services of his late colleague, Andrew Johnson.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, submitted the following resolution:

Whereas, It is alleged that the late election in Mississippi for members of Congress, State officers, and members of the Legislature was characterized by great frauds, violence, and intimidation, whereby the freedom of the ballot was in great measure destroyed, a reign of terror established, ballot-boxes stuffed, and spurious tickets imposed upon voters so that a popular majority of more than twenty-five thousand was overcome, and in its place was given an apparent but fraudulent majority of more than twenty-five thousand; and

Whereas, The Legislature thus chosen will have the election of a Senator to represent that State in this body; and

Whereas, If these allegations are true, a great number of the citizens of the United States have had their rights under the Constitution and laws of the United States wickedly violated; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five Senators be appointed by the Chair to investigate the truth of said allegations, and the circumstances attending said election, with power to visit said State to make their investigation, to send for persons and papers, and to use all necessary process in the performance of their duties, and to make a report to this Senate, before the end of this session, of their investigations and findings.

At the request of Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, the resolution was laid over until to-morrow, and it was ordered that it be printed.

NATIONAL AND STATE RIGHTS.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, submitted the concurrent resolutions on the subject of State rights, published in THE TIMES a few days ago, and asked to have them printed and laid on the table, and it was so ordered. He also gave notice that at some future time he would call them up for action.

THE FOX RIVER.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, presented a memorial of citizens of Wisconsin asking an appropriation for the completion of the Fox River improvement and the construction of a canal along the bank of the Wisconsin River from Portage City to the Mississippi River. A similar memorial was presented by Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, and they were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE WHISKY PROSECUTIONS.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, submitted a resolution asking the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to the Senate copies of all letters, telegrams, orders, and instructions relating to the organization and prosecution of alleged infraction of Internal Revenue laws at St. Louis, Chicago, and Milwaukee, if not deemed incompatible with the public interest.

Objection was made, and debate ensued on the wisdom of publishing information which might defeat the prosecution of the conspirators. Mr. Stevenson afterward withdrew his resolution.

THE JOINT RULES.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, submitted a resolution that the joint rules of the Senate and House of Representatives in force at the close of the last session of Congress be and the same are hereby adopted as the joint rules of the two Houses for the present session. Referred to the Committee on Rules.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH RULE.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the resolution submitted by Mr. Morton on the 10th inst., to amend the twenty-fifth rule of the Senate, so that bills may be introduced without previous notice, and it was referred to the Committee on Rules.

COMPENSATION OF THE LOUISIANA CONTESTANTS.

Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, submitted the following:

Ordered—That the Committee on Contingent Expenses be instructed to report what amounts of compensation, if any, are in their opinion due to the respective contestants, William L. McMillan and John Ray, claimants to the seat in the Senate for the unexpired term of William P. Kellogg, and to William L. McMillan as claimant heretofore to a seat in the Senate for the term commencing March 4, 1873. Referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

The Senate then, at 1:20 P. M., proceeded to the consideration of executive business. At 2:15 P. M. the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER stated that inasmuch as the committees were not appointed he would proceed with the call of the States for bills and resolutions, and a large number were introduced:

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, offered the following resolution, and moved the previous question on its adoption:

Whereas, The country is suffering under the evils of an irredeemable currency, which causes uncertainty in business, and stimulates speculation, to the prejudice of legitimate business and labor; and

Whereas, both political parties in the United States stand committed against repudiation, and in favor of a speedy return to specie payments; and

Whereas, Congress established a like policy in the act of March 16, 1869, which was followed by the act of Jan. 14, 1875, providing for the return to specie payments on the 1st day of January, 1879; therefore,

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House prompt Legislative measures should be taken to render said act of January 14, 1875, effective, by placing in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury whatever powers may be necessary to that end.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. HALE—On that motion I call for the yeas and nays.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York—I ask the Chair whether this resolution is not of that peculiar character that it should necessarily be considered by a committee? [Laughter on the Republican side of the House.]

The SPEAKER—The Chair does not regard that as a proper parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HALE—In other words, the gentleman from New-York wishes to put the question off.

Mr. WOOD—I do not want to put it off. I am ready to meet it quite as early as the gentleman from Maine is, who offers a mere empty, vague declaration. [Laughter on the Republican side.] I want the question to be considered by the appropriate committee, and to let that committee report the proper legislation.

Mr. HALE, of Maine—I have asked for the yeas and nays on the motion of the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. JONES—I withdraw the motion. [Triumphant laughter on the Republican side.] I do this under the advice of my friends. [Laughter.] So far as I am personally concerned, the gentlemen know what my opinion is, and that I am ready to meet the question; but my friends seem to prefer that the resolution should be referred to a committee, and I hope some gentleman will make that motion. I therefore withdraw my motion to lay on the table.

Mr. HALE demanded the yeas and nays on the previous question. Ayes 75, nays 145. Several Republicans voted nay, among them Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who was the first man to pass between the tellers on that side.

The resolution was then, on motion of Mr. Holman, of Indiana, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

POSTAGE ON TRANSIENT NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, of Connecticut, introduced the following bill: To amend the law relating to postage on mailable matter of the third class, providing that from the 1st of January, 1876, the postage on pamphlets, transient newspapers, periodicals, and magazines, handbills, posters, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, proof-sheets, and corrected proof-sheets, shall be one cent for every two ounces or fraction thereof, and that the postage on all other mailable matter shall remain as now provided by law. He moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, suggested that the bill should be first considered by a committee.

Mr. STARKWEATHER remarked that the bill only proposed to carry out the universal desire of the people to have the postage on transient newspapers placed where it was.

Mr. RANDALL—I am quite as willing as the gentleman from Connecticut to have the postage placed where it was before your side of the House increased it.

Mr. STARKWEATHER—Both sides of the House.

Mr. RANDALL—But there are other objections to this bill. The postage on packages was increased in the interest of a monopoly, and I wish that repealed also.

Mr. STARKWEATHER—I am with the gentleman in all reforms. The gentleman says that we made a mistake last year. He made the same mistake himself, and he is now making a mistake in opposing this bill.

Mr. RANDALL—I am not opposing it, but I want the law of last session gone over and reviewed by this side of the house, and I want this bill put in proper shape by a committee, so as to cure all the abuses in the legislation of last year.

Mr. STARKWEATHER.—This bill comes from the Post Office Department.

Mr. RANDALL—I am not quite certain that the Post Office Department did not assist in that infamous legislation.

Mr. STARKWEATHER—I am quite certain that it did not.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio—Does not this bill restore the law to what it was before it was repealed?

Mr. STARKWEATHER—It does as to transient matter.

Mr. RANDALL made the point of order that a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was not in order to-day.

THE SPEAKER sustained the point of order.

Mr. STARKWEATHER then moved the previous question on the passage of the bill.

The House refused to second the previous question, yeas 69, nays 128, and the bill was then, on motion of Mr. Randall, referred to the Post Office Committee.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution to remove political disabilities, removing all disabilities imposed and remaining on any person by virtue of the third section of the fourteenth article of the amendments to the Constitution, and relieving every person therefrom; also providing that all such persons when elected or appointed to any office under the United States shall take the modified oath. He moved the previous question on its passage.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, expressed the opinion that no combined opposition would be made to the bill on the Republican side of the House, but he said that some members desired to submit some observations in regard to it. He therefore asked the gentleman from Pennsylvania, on general principles of legislation, to allow a bill of this magnitude to be referred, assuring him that no factious opposition would be made to having a fair vote upon it.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, suggested that there was something in the language of the bill which ought to be amended.

Mr. RANDALL disclaimed any desire to act with undue haste in the matter. The House, at the last session, had unanimously passed a similar bill on motion of Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee. He did not suppose that on account of the political change which the House had undergone, this bill would meet any objection from the Republican side, but it was enough for him to know that discussion or delay was desired. He suggested that it be made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. BLAINE suggested that it be postponed till after the holidays.

Mr. RANDALL—I want the holidays to be real and sincere, and I want every man to feel at that time that he is relieved from all past political disabilities.

Mr. BLAINE—I should dislike very much to do anything that would deprive the gentleman of the most joyous of holidays, but I think that he has had very many joyous ones since I have known him, with all these gentlemen under disabilities.

Mr. RANDALL—I have enjoyed them myself, but some men have been deprived of such enjoyment, and I want the coming holidays to be a Centennial holiday in fact and in spirit.

Finally the bill was made a special order for next Tuesday.

SUBSIDIES TO PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this House, in the present condition of the financial affairs of the Government, no subsidies in money, bonds, public lands, indorsements, or by pledge of the public credit, should be granted by Congress to associations or corporations engaged or proposing to engage in public or private enterprises, and that all appropriations from the public Treasury ought to be limited at this time to such amounts only as shall be imperatively demanded by the public service.

He moved the previous question on its adoption.

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, inquired whether the resolution was intended to cut off an appropriation for the Centennial.

Mr. HOLMAN replied that it was not so intended, and that he did not suppose it would have the effect, though he himself was willing it should be so construed.

The previous question was seconded and the resolution adopted—yeas 223, nays 33—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Ainsworth, Anderson, Ashe, Bogy, Bagley, Bagley, Jr., Baker of Indiana, Baker of New-York, Ballou, Banning, Beebe, Bell, Blackburn, Blaine, Blair, Bland, Bliss, Blount, Boone, Bradford, Bradley, Brown of Kentucky, Brown of Kansas, Burchard of Illinois, Burchard of Wisconsin, Burleigh, Caldwell of Alabama, Caldwell of Tennessee, Campbell, Candler, Cannon, Cason, Caswell, Cate, Caulfield, Chapin, Chittenden, Clarke of Kentucky, Clark of Missouri, Clymer, Cochrane, Collins, Conger, Cook, Cowan, Cox, Crapo, Crounse, Culberson, Cutler, Danford, Davis, Davy, De Bolt, Denison, Dibrell, Dobbins, Durand, Eames, Eden, Egbert, Ellis, Ely, Evans, Faulkner, Felton, Forney, Fort, Foster, Franklin, Freeman, Frost, Frye, Fuller, Garfield, Gause, Gibson, Glover, Goodwin, Gunter, Hale, Hamilton of Indiana, Hamilton of New-Jersey, Haralson, Hardenbergh, Harris of Massachusetts, Harris of Georgia, Harrison, Hartridge, Hartzell, Hatcher, Haymond, Henderson, Henkle, Hereford, Hewitt of New-York, Hewitt of Alabama, Hill, Hoar, Holman, Hooker, Hopkins, Hoskins, Hubbell, Hunter, Hurd, Jenks, Jones of New-Hampshire, Joyce, Kasson, Ketchum, Kimball, King, Knott, Landers of Indiana, Landers of Connecticut, Lapham, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Levy, Lewis, Lord, Luttrell, Lynch, Lynde, Mackey of Pennsylvania, Magoon, Maish, MacDougall, McCrary, McDill, McFarland, McMahon, Metcalfe, Miller, Milliken, Money, Monroe, Morgan, Morrison, Mutchler, Nash, Neal, New, Norton, O'Brien, O'Dell, Oliver, Packer, Page, Paine, Phillips of Missouri, Phillips of Kansas, Pierce, Piper, Plaisted, Poppleton, Potter, Rainey, Randall, Rea, Reilly, James B., of Pennsylvania, Rice, Robbins of Pennsylvania, Robbins of North Carolina, Roberts, Robinson, Ross, of New-Jersey, Rusk, Sampson, Savage, Sayler, Scales, Schumaker, Seelye, Sheakley, Singleton, Sinnickson, Smith of Pennsylvania, Smith of Georgia, Southard, Sparks, Springer, Starkweather, Stenger, Stevenson, Stowell, Tarbox, Teese, Thompson, Thomas, Thornburgh, Townsend of New-York, Tufts, Turney, Van Voorhes, Vance of Ohio, Waddell, Waldron, Walker of New-York, Wallace of South Carolina, Walling, Ward, Warren, Wheeler, Whiting, Whitthorne, Wigginton, Wike, Willard, C. G. Williams of Michigan, Williams of Wisconsin, Williams of Delaware, Williams of Indiana, Williams of Alabama, W. B. Williams of Michigan, Willis, Wilson of West Virginia, Wilson of Iowa, Wood of Pennsylvania, Wood of New-York, Woodworth—223.

NAYS—Messrs. Cabell, Darrell, Douglas, Dunnell, Goode, Hancock, Harris, of Virginia, House, Hunton, Hyman, Jones, of Kentucky, Kelley, Lamar, Mills, Morey, O'Neil, Parsons, Reagan, Reilly, John of Pennsylvania, Slemmons, Smalls, Strait, Stone, Terry, Throckmorton, Tucker, Vance of North Carolina, Wallace of Pennsylvania, Wells of Missouri, Wells of Mississippi, White, Yeates, Young—33.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania, said that if he had been present when his name was called he would have voted in the negative.

A NEW RULE.

Mr. HOLMAN, also, offered a resolution to establish the following rule:

Nor shall provisions in any such bill or amendment thereto, changing existing laws, be in order, except such as are germain to the subject of the bill to retrench expenditure. Referred.

ANTI-THIRD-TERM RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. SPRINGER, of Illinois, offered the following resolution, and moved the previous question on its adoption:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House the precedent established by Washington and other Presidents of the United States in retiring from the Presidential office after their second term has become by universal concurrence a part of our republican system of government, and that any departure from this time-honored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic, and fraught with peril to our free institutions.

The previous question was seconded, and the resolution was adopted—yeas 232, nays 18, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Ainsworth, Anderson, Ashe, Atkins, Bagley, Bagley, Jr., Baker of Indiana, Baker of New-York, Ballou, Banning, Beebe, Bell, Blackburn, Bland, Blount, Boone, Bradford, Bright, Brown of Kentucky, Brown of Kansas, Buckner, Burchard of Illinois, Burchard of Wisconsin, Burleigh, Cabell, Caldwell of Alabama, Caldwell of Tennessee, Campbell, Candler, Cason, Cate, Caulfield, Chapin, Chittenden, Clarke of Kentucky, Clarke, Jr., of Missouri, Clymer, Cochrane, Collins, Conger, Cook, Cowan, Cox, Crapo, Crounse, Culberson, Cutler, Danford, Darrell, Davis, Davy, DeBolt, Dibrell, Douglass, Dunnell, Durand, Eames, Eden, Egbert, Ellis, Ely, Evans, Faulkner, Felton, Forney, Fort, Foster, Franklin, Freeman, Frost, Frye, Fuller, Garfield, Gause, Gibson, Glover, Goode, Goodin, Gunter, Hale, Hamilton of Indiana, Hamilton of New-Jersey, Hancock, Hardenbergh, Harris of Massachusetts, Harris of Georgia, Harris of Virginia, Harrison, Hartridge, Hartzell, Hatcher, Haymond, Henderson, Henkle, Hereford, Hewitt of New-York, Hewitt of Alabama, Hill, Hoar, Holman, Hooker, Hopkins, Hoskins, House, Hunter, Hunton, Jenks, Jones of New-Hampshire, Jones of Kentucky, Joyce, Kasson, Kelley, Ketchum, Knott, Landers of Indiana, Landers of Connecticut, Lane, Lapham, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Levy, Lewis, Lord, Luttrell, Lynde, Mackey, Marsh, McCrary, McDill, McMahon, Metcalfe, Miller, Milliken, Mills, Money, Monroe, Morgan, Morrison, Mutchler, Neal, New, Norton, O'Brien, Odell, Oliver, O'Neill, Packer, Parsons, Payne, Phillips of Missouri, Phillips of Kansas, Pierce, Piper, Poppleton, Potter, Powell, Randall, Rea, Reagan, Reilly, John, Reilly, James B., Rice, Robbins of Pennsylvania, Robbins of North Carolina, Roberts, Robinson, Ross of New-Jersey, Ross of Pennsylvania, Sampson, Savage, Sayler, Searles, Schumaker, Seelye, Sheakley, Singleton, Sinnickson, Smith of Pennsylvania, Smith of Georgia, Southard, Sparks, Springer, Starkweather, Stenger, Stevenson, Stone, Swann, Tarbox, Teese, Terry, Thompson, Thomas, Throckmorton, Townsend of New-York, Townsend of Pennsylvania, Tucker, Tufts, Turney, Van Vorhes, Vance of Ohio, Vance of North Carolina, Waddell, Waldron, Walker of New-York, Walker of Virginia, Wallace of Pennsylvania, Walling, Walsh, Ward, Warren, Wells of Missouri, Wheeler, Whitehouse, Whitthorne, Wegginton, Wellard, W. M., Williams, A. S., of Michigan, Williams of Wisconsin, Williams of Delaware, Williams of Indiana, Williams of Alabama, Williams, W. B., of Michigan, Wilson, Willis, of West Virginia, Wilson of Indiana, Wood of Pennsylvania, Wood of New-York, Woodworth, Yeates, Young—232.

NAYS—Messrs. Bradley, Denison, Haralson, Hoge, Hubbell, Hyman, Lynch, MacDougall, Nash, Page, Plaisted, Pratt, Smalls, Wallace of South Carolina, Walls, Wells of Mississippi, White, Whiting—18.

ONLY ONE TERM FOR PRESIDENT.

Mr. CAULFIELD, of Illinois, offered a resolution providing that the heads of the Executive Department shall occupy seats on the floor of the House; also, a resolution to amend the Constitution so that no person shall be eligible for the Presidency of the United States for more than a single term.

THE REVENUE AND EXPENSES.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Illinois, offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that instead of increasing the revenues of the National Government to meet its expenses, the House is in favor of reducing the expenses to meet the revenues. Adopted.

SUBSTITUTION OF TREASURY FOR BANK NOTES.

He also offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report a bill repealing the National Banking law, and substituting for national bank currency a national paper money issued from the Treasury, made a legal tender for all debts, public and private, including duties on imports, and to be interchangeable for registered bonds, bearing 3.65 per cent. interest. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

LAND GRANTS FOR SCHOOLS.

Mr. BUCKNER, of Missouri, introduced a bill to amend the act of May 20, 1826, for appropriating lands for the support of schools in townships and fractional townships.

THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

He also introduced a bill reducing the salary of the President of the United States after the 4th of March, 1877.

FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS.

Mr. BLAINE asked unanimous consent that the resolution offered this morning by Mr. Rainey, of South Carolina, abolishing the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs might be considered. The lapse of time and progress of events had rightfully obliterated all distinctions between American citizens, and the perpetuation of this committee, useful as it was when first organized, was now an unpleasant reminder, if not reflection, on a whole race.

Mr. Blaine's request was unanimously agreed to.

A TREATY OF COMMERCE WITH CANADA.

Mr. WARD, of New-York, introduced a bill authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to ascertain on what terms a mutually beneficial treaty of commerce between the people of the United States and the Dominion of Canada can be negotiated. Referred.

THE HOLIDAY RECESS.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, introduced a concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment of both houses from Monday next till Tuesday, 4th of January, 1876. He said that he had offered it after conference with both sides of the House.

The resolution was agreed to, and then at 3:15 P. M. the House adjourned till Friday next.

THE RIGHTS OF TROTTERS

DECIDED BY THE BOARD OF APPEALS

SECOND DAY'S SESSION OF THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL TROTTING ASSOCIATION—SUMMARY OF THE IMPORTANT CASES HEARD—DECISIONS GIVEN—THE CHESTNUT-BILLY CASE.

The Board of Appeals of the National Trotting Association were again in session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. It has been stated that the board would at this session make some material changes in the rules governing trotting, but this is not true. The gentlemen constituting the board have not the power to alter a word in the rules. They are a committee appointed by the national body to interpret the rules as they are, and to prevent fraud and protect the interests of trotting. They are, in fact, a sub-body of men, with authority from the main body sitting in a judicial capacity to interpret the written laws. But if during their investigations the board should discover that it would be to the interests of all concerned to have the rules amended they will recommend such changes to the National Association as they may regard necessary. The national body will meet next February, and important changes in the rules may be made at that time. At yesterday's session of the board Mr. James M. Pettitt was one of those appealing for assistance. He said he was the owner of "that unfortunate horse, Slow Go." He had bought the horse, and with it certain liabilities in the way of entrance money due divers local associations. He then entered his horse at several places, and started out to win money enough to recompense him for the outlay and to pay for the corn and hay consumed by the "unfortunate animal." It seems, however, that an impression existed in certain circles that Slow Go was a fast goer, and that he had, or should have had, a record of 2:23, made at a fair near Rochester. The horse won a considerable amount of money last season, but the associations refused to pay it because of this impression, and it was to obtain relief and to secure his money that Mr. Pettitt appealed to the board. In support of his application he maintained that the course at Rochester was less than a mile in circuit, and that his horse was not able to make the time attributed to him. It was also shown that the time was printed in one of the Rochester papers as 2:33, which was really Slow Go's record. Mr. Frank Van Ness, the owner of St. James, a driver in the same race, made a statement to the effect that he believed the heat in question was the fastest in the race, and that it was absurd to insist that Slow Go did not make better than 2:33. It was also shown that the judges suppressed the time, but as the society under whose authority they were acting was not a member of the national body they could not be punished. Under rule 41, which relates to suppression of time, the horse, together with the parties implicated in the fraud were thenceforth expelled. The board held that the horse was rightfully expelled, but in view of the fact that Mr. Pettitt was in no wise responsible for the fraud, and that he had already been heavily punished by forfeiting all winnings, the horse was reinstated, to commence next season.

Another case of interest was that wherein Robert C. Cook asked the board to compel the Woodbury Park Association to pay him a certain sum of money won in a double-team race for a premium of $100. There were four teams started, but in the first heat two of them were distanced. It was then discovered that the driver of the winning team weighed only 147 pounds. But as it was the fault of the judges, no one having weighed him previous to the start, they declared it no heat and permitted the four teams to start again. The second heat was won by the same team, and two teams were distanced as before. This left the race to Jessie and mate and Bess and mate, the latter couple being Cook's entry. Mr. Cook won the second and third heats, whereupon a proposition was made by the owner of Jessie and mate, and agreed to by Cook, whereby he was to receive one-half, Jessie and mate one-quarter, and the association to retain one-quarter of the premium, and the race was declared finished. The association did not adhere to the agreement in that they failed to pay Mr. Cook his share of the premium. Hence his appeal to the board for assistance.

During the afternoon Capt. Isaiah Rynders appeared before the board and made an earnest appeal for the reinstatement of James McKee, a driver, expelled some time since. McKee, who was the driver of the black stallion W. H. Ripley, entered his horse at Cuba, N. Y., in 1874, as Passaic, having changed the animal's appearance by painting his legs and parts of the body. For this he and James Irving and Alexander Carpenter, both of whom were shown to be his accomplices, were expelled. The board subsequently, in executive session, decided to reinstate McKee for one year on probation. The board have finally disposed of the cases wherein the owner of the horse Chestnut Billy was defendant. Their decision is, in substance, as follows: That so far as the race at Detroit (July 22) for horses of the three-minute class is concerned, the money heretofore paid over to the board by the owner of Chestnut Billy must be distributed to the owners of the horses Quicksilver, Mary Daniels, and Nameless; that so far as the race of July 23, at the same place, for horses of the 2:45 class, is concerned, the money wrongfully received by the owner of Chestnut Billy must be paid over to the owners of Quicksilver, George, and Brown Dick; and that in the 2:50 race, same place, the money wrongfully received by Chestnut Billy must be paid over to the owners of Quicksilver, Billy, and Tom Britain.

The case in which Alden Goldsmith, owner of the mare Sister, was plaintiff, and the Syracuse Driving Park Association the defendants, the particulars of which were given in THE TIMES of yesterday, was again taken up by the board. The judges of the race, who, it will be remembered, unjustly distanced Goldsmith's mare, in a communication to the board state that she could not have won the race because she was lame. In answer to this Mr. Goldsmith made a very sensible speech to the board. He said he wished for himself and his son to stand upon their reputations. He had the interests of the turf at heart. And yet he had been accused of owning a mare which was wilfully pulled in a race. It was a stain upon his character and upon that of his son, which he hoped the Board of Appeals would remove. To show the animus which prompted the judges at Syracuse, Mr. Goldsmith stated to the board that one of them, Henry S. Moury, said to him in a very excited manner, in answer to a question as to why the mare was distanced, "If I had my way I'd expel you and your son and your mare from every course in the country." Mr. Goldsmith's reputation is excellent among sportsmen, and such charges will never affect his character. The board decided yesterday that the Cleveland Association must pay over to the owner of the horse Grafton the money won by him at the July meeting. The meeting then adjourned.

THAT BALL'S BLUFF CANE.

A ROMANTIC STORY SPOILED BY FACTS.

An occasional correspondent writes to THE TIMES as follows, relative to the death of Gen. Baker and the romantic story of a cane, which has been going the rounds of the press. He seems to have been at the battle of Ball's Bluff, and to remember the incidents of the day more accurately than the man who told the cane story. He says:

"An old Army comrade showed to me a few days ago a clipping said to have been from a recent number of THE TIMES, and containing an extract from some Western newspaper, concerning a cane with a very interesting history in connection with the fall of Gen. Baker at the battle of Ball's Bluff, Oct. 21, 1861. It was not only a romantic story of itself, but serves to show how distorted, and, sometimes how erroneously incidents in the great war are related. In this instance, it is simply impossible for the story to be true, the substance of which is as follows: Some one states that Gen. Baker fell from his horse, when shot, upon a sapling, which very naturally yielded to the weight of his robust form; that this soldier visited the battle-field soon after, cut the sapling, carried it some months about his person, and upon some favorable opportunity sent or carried it to his home, had it made into a cane, and has pinned this interesting story to it as a matter of history.

Now for the facts in connection with Baker's death, as witnessed by one whose regiment—the Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers—you will agree, I think, was not far from the heroic soldier when he fell. Directly after landing upon the right bank of the Potomac and climbing the precipitous bluff, we advanced nearly a mile toward Leesburg, and scouts were sent out to discover the enemy. He appeared shortly, and with such force that we were driven back to the edge of the bluff and thrown upon the defensive. Gen. Baker walked from point to point, arranged his line of battle to receive the assault that immediately followed, bearing himself grandly and bravely throughout, and by word and demeanor constantly cheering on our little band until he fell. We had but one field piece with us, and the enemy directing his fire upon that, swept down the gunners with the first volley. Baker sprang forward at once and continued upon his feet, giving directions to and assisting personally the volunteers who came forward to work the gun, until shot by the enemy, when he fell into the arms of those around him, and was borne from the field. In fact, the little clearing in which our forces were massed was so small, and the nature of the ground such, that it would have been simply madness for our commander to mount.

Such, in brief, are the facts connected with the death of that brave soldier, and I appeal to any one present—except the man with this wonderful cane—to correct me if my memory is at fault. For, although that battle was the first one to most of us, it was so terrific while it lasted that it left vivid recollections to those engaged in it, not only of the fierce struggle at the edge of the bluff but of the lamentable and heartrending result to our forces. And it seems unaccountable that any one participating in the experiences of that death-trap should construct such a beautiful romance of a cane until he was quite sure that his comrades were all dead."

LAW REPORTS.

THE TWEED CIVIL SUIT.

THE CASE SET DOWN FOR TRIAL ON THE THIRD OF JANUARY NEXT—NO NEWS YET FROM THE FUGITIVE.

Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, counsel for the people in the Ring suits, and Dudley Field, of counsel for Tweed, appeared before Judge Van Vorst, in Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II., yesterday morning to determine the time for the trial of the $6,000,000 suit against Tweed. Mr. Field objected to the motion heretofore made by the plaintiff's counsel to have the case set down for the 27th inst. Mr. Peckham said he had corresponded with the counsel on the other side, and with Gov. Tilden, and had found out that the attendance of the Governor could be secured in January. He would therefore not oppose any suggestion, if made by Mr. Field, to put the case down for trial on the first Monday in January. He desired also to have the case fixed for some particular court, because a struck jury was to be summoned, and they ought to be notified as to the court they should attend. Mr. Field objected to this interference with the calendar, and said the case should take its natural course like any other case. The Judge said he would set the case down for the first Monday in January. As it was not desirable to have the jury wander perplexed about the corridors, he would set the case down for trial in Part II. There could be no objection to this, he said, inasmuch as no assignment of a Judge to sit there had been made as yet.

The Sheriff had nothing new to say yesterday regarding the escape of Tweed. Deputy Sheriffs and detectives, he said, were still at work endeavoring to find him, but their efforts were as yet fruitless. Any knowledge of proposed compromises with the people's lawyers is strenuously denied by the prosecution, and it appears from additional inquiries made yesterday that there is but little ground for the statements published on Tuesday concerning the reasons for Tweed's flight. His most intimate friends say that he ran away because his confinement in Ludlow Street Jail became very irksome, and it was impossible to find people willing to be responsible for him as bondsmen in so large an amount of money as $3,000,000. His counsel reiterate that their client would be still in custody if his bail had been fixed at several hundred thousand dollars, instead of the large sum demanded. The Attorney General and the counsel associated with him will steadily push the suits against Tweed and the other members of the Ring, and will, under the provisions of the law passed by the Legislature last year, seize their estates, wherever it can be done lawfully. Sheriff Conner will be held to a rigid accountability for his alleged neglect of duty or share in the escape of his prisoner.

A GOOD DAY'S WORK.

BUSINESS IN THE GENERAL SESSIONS—A LARGE NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.

Over eighty prisoners were yesterday brought from the Tombs to the Court of General Sessions for pleading by Capt. Henry McCloskey and his officers. The prisoners ranged from little boys of six to old men of sixty, but the great majority were rather respectable-looking young men, many of them clerks and mechanics out of employment, who had been driven to steal in order to obtain the necessities of life. They were charged with the commission of almost every description of theft, involving penalties ranging from six months in the Penitentiary to ten years in State Prison. The following cases were disposed of by Judge Sutherland and Assistant District Attorney Lyon in an hour:

Arthur Johnson, alias Arthur Rodney, alias Charles Vallandingham, the negro waiter, who stole four sets of lace curtains, some silverware, and a pair of patent leather boots from the residence of his employer, Mr. Benjamin Wood, of No. 79 Fifth avenue, on the 24th of November, and who, it was subsequently discovered, had left the employ of Edmund M. Comes, No. 33 Irving place, ten days before, after stealing $105 worth of property, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to five years in State Prison. Edward Moore pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence. James Cunningham and James McTeaman, two little boys, pleaded guilty to burglary, and were sent to the House of Refuge. Charles Riely pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. James Connolly, a porter, who embezzled $50 intrusted to him by his employer, William M. Doty, No. 63 Irving place, to pay a bill, was sent to State Prison for one year. Thomas Gallagher, Peter Fay, and Max Hieber, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty and were each sentenced to two years and six months in State Prison. Thomas Scully, for a similar offense, was sent to State Prison for eighteen months. Charles Moran pleaded guilty to burglary and was sentenced to three years and six months in State Prison. John Murray alias Scott and William Thompson alias Wheeler, professional burglars, also pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to two years and six months in State Prison. John Dunn, John Cunningham, and William Farrell, all indicted for burglary, admitted their guilt, and were sent to prison for two years and six months. A sentence of two years in Sing Sing was inflicted on Christian Loeffler and Frank Hudson, who were indicted for a similar offense and pleaded guilty. Joseph Flynn, charged with stealing a show-case containing $100 worth of ladies' shoes from No. 55 Beach street, was sent to the Penitentiary for eighteen months. Richard Town, who admitted having stolen $14 from the person of Martin L. Smith, of No. 527 Sixth avenue, was sentenced to eighteen months in State Prison. Lucy O'Brien, charged with grand larceny, was sent to State Prison for one year. Marcus Heinrich Alburn, a lad of sixteen, clerk in the grocery store No. 164 Leonard street, was charged with an atrocious outrage on the person of Josephine Bertine, a child of four years, living with her parents in the same house. The jury found the prisoner guilty of assault and he was remanded for sentence.

JAY COOKE AGAINST JAY GOULD.

The motion of the defendants in the suit of Edwin M. Lewis, trustee in bankruptcy of the estate of J. Cooke & Co., against Jay Gould, Henry N. Smith, Henry H. Martin, and John B. Bach, in the United States Circuit Court, to set aside the replication, was granted yesterday in a decision made by Judge Johnson. The action was brought to recover $200,000 in gold on an alleged contract made in 1869 to deliver that amount. The plaintiffs filed a replication to the answer of the defendants, and then the above motion was made, on the ground that such pleadings are not now authorized by law. In section 914 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the rule of practice for the Circuit and District Courts of the United States enacting that they shall conform with the existing proceedings in the courts of record of the State in which such Circuit and District Courts are held, Judge Johnson decides that no such pleading is known under the Code in the State courts, and accordingly grants the motion. As a rule in the practice of the United States Courts, this is looked upon as a very important one.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Davis.

Meyer vs. Wagner.—Motion denied in part, and granted in part without costs.

Goodman vs. Guthman.—Order granted.

Schmidt et al. vs. Illig.—Motion denied with $10 costs of motion, or opposing may abide the event of action to be taxed to the successful party. Memorandum.

Donovan vs. Garvin.—Bail fixed at $2,000.

Matter of Hauser.—Granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Nash vs. Kemp.—Motion denied without costs. Opinion.

Townshend vs. Townshend.—Findings settled.

Everingham vs. Vanderbilt.—Judgment for plaintiff. Opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Falk et al. vs. Klein.—Findings settled, signed, and filed.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Mierson vs. Hart.—Under rule 40 motion for issues must be denied. Motion to amend answer granted without prejudice to present date of issue, &c.

Goecken vs. Goecken.—Motion denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge C. F. Daly.

Wade vs. De Leyer.—Motion denied. Opinion.

By Judge Robinson.

Fellows vs. Cook.—Default opened and case restored to calendar in its order for trial, without costs. Opinion.

MAN AND WIFE.

In a suit brought in the Supreme Court by Henrietta Hurt against her husband, it appeared that the latter had abandoned her several months ago, and had soon thereafter taken from her their young child. She endeavored to regain its custody by means of a writ of habeas corpus, but her husband made answer that the child had been taken sick and was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where it died. Mrs. Hurt claimed that this was not true, and a reference was ordered to ascertain the true state of affairs. Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., who was appointed Referee, made his report to Chief Justice Davis in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, setting forth that no facts were adduced in support of the allegation of the death of the child.

A NOTORIOUS BURGLAR SENTENCED.

Edward Tucker, aged twenty-six, a man of powerful proportions, who said he was an engineer hailing from Jersey City, but had no home, was called to the bar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday to answer three indictments for burglary. The papers showed that on the night of the 29th of November Tucker had broken into the ticket-office of the Harlem Railroad, on the Hunt's Point Road, Westchester County, and stolen the only property contained therein, amounting to $3 90, including $1 70 in nickles. He had also on the same night broken into the residences of Richard M. Hoe, on the Southern Boulevard, and Clendenin Grayden, at Arnold's Point, but his presence was discovered before he had an opportunity to secure any plunder. In addition to these exploits Tucker had committed a series of daring burglaries in Rockland County, for which his presence was desired in that section of the State, in case he should escape punishment in this City. On being called to the bar by Assistant District Attorney Herring, Tucker pleaded guilty to burglary in the first degree, and was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to fifteen years in State Prison.

COURT OF APPEALS.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY—PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

ALBANY, Dec. 15.—The day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Thursday, Dec. 16, 1875, is as follows: Numbers 115, 117, 72, 73, 104, 111, 68, and 11.

In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted:

Nos. 98 and 99.—*The Indiana, Peru and Chicago Railroad Company, respondent, vs. Thomas M. Tyng, appellant.*—Argued by T. Mitchell Tyng, of counsel for appellant, and by Samuel Hand for respondent.

No. 103.—*George S. Thompson, appellant, vs. James C. Fargo, Treasurer, &c., respondent.*—Argued by Edward Vanness, of counsel for appellant, and by Hamilton Cole for respondent.

No. 114.—*Henry Brewster et al., appellants, vs. J. Monroe Taylor, respondent.*—Argued by Samuel Hand, of counsel for appellants, and by DeWitt C. Brown for respondent.

Adjourned.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

SUIT AGAINST A STOCKHOLDER FOR UNPAID-UP STOCK—CONFISCATED PROPERTY OF A PARDONED REBEL—PEDDLING WITHOUT A STATE LICENSE—OTHER CASES ARGUED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Argument has been heard in the Supreme Court of the United States on the following cases:

No. 440.—*Webster vs. Upton, Assignee.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—This was another of the actions brought by the Assignee in bankruptcy of the Great Western Insurance Company to recover of Webster the amount remaining unpaid on certain stock of the company held by him as assignee of one Hale. The question was whether Webster was liable on the subscription, the same as if it had been made by him. The court below so instructed the jury, and the case comes here on appeal from the verdict rendered in favor of the Assignee of the company, the plaintiff in error maintaining that there is no priority established between the company and Webster; there was no express promise to pay the unpaid balance, and no equity on which to base an implied one. Hence there should have been no recovery. Submitted on the briefs.

E. & A. Van Buren for plaintiff in error; L. H. Boutell for defendant.

No. 77.—*Osborn et al. vs. United States.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Kansas.—In this case the property of one Brown was confiscated, and subsequently sold, the proceeds in part coming into the hands of Osborn, as United States Marshal, and others, in their official capacity. Brown, afterward being pardoned, was allowed to recover so much of the money received at the sale of the lands as had not been expended for costs, still remaining in the hands of the officers having it in possession. These officers brought the writ of error, maintaining that Brown could not recover, after pardon, the proceeds of any property which had been confiscated; that he could not, certainly, when his pardon specifically stated that it should not entitle him to recover any property or the proceeds of property which had been sold by authority of court under the Confiscation laws. The United States are represented by Brown, the real party in interest, who claims that the officers of the court have absorbed all the moneys as fees, and that they should be compelled to pay over the amounts decreed below. Cause submitted.

Corwine, English & Corwine and Beard & Armes for plaintiffs in error.

No. 180.—*Wellon vs. State of Missouri.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Missouri.—Wellon was indicted in the State Court for peddling without a license, under a law of the State providing that any person traveling from place to place, dealing in patent medicines, merchandise, &c., not the growth, product, or manufacture of the State, except books, maps, charts, and stationery, should be deemed a peddler and subject to a license. The argument here is that this law is in conflict with the Federal Constitution in that it is an attempted regulation of commerce as between the States, discriminating against the products of other States. The State insists that it is within the province of the State to tax any avocation it may choose, without any interference whatever with the commercial relations between the States. Case submitted.

James S. Botsford, for plaintiff in error; John A. Hockaday, Attorney General of Missouri, and A. H. Buckner for the State.

No. 80.—*Nebbett vs. McGarland.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Wisconsin.—The question in this case is whether a certain conveyance made by McGarland to Nebbett of real property in Louisiana was a sale to Nebbett, or a conveyance in trust for the settlement of McGarland's affairs, the latter at the time being absent in Europe. Upon the evidence in the case the court below found in favor of McGarland, that it was not a sale to Nebbett, and a reconveyance was ordered. It is here contended that the court below should have made the paying of a certain bond held by the appellant against McGarland, and which was claimed to be the purchase money of the property, a condition precedent to the reconveyance of the property. Case submitted.

W. O. Gordon for appellant, Campbell, Hudson & Feom for appellee.

No. 81.—*Moore vs. United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—This was a suit under the Captured and Abandoned Property acts to recover the net proceeds of twenty-six and two-thirds bales of cotton, seized in a warehouse at St. Joseph's, La., in December, 1864. A bill of sale, or what purported to be such, of the cotton, after seizure, by Moore, was offered to show that Moore was not entitled to recover. It was objected that the signature was not proved. A paper, confessedly signed by Moore, was then offered, and the court was asked to compare the two papers, and from the comparison determine whether it was a bill of sale divesting Moore of title. Objection was made to this mode of proving the signature, but the court proceeded to the comparison, and by it finding the signature genuine, held Moore to be without title, and the decision was against him. It is here contended that the court erred in proving the document as shown, because it could not be proved by comparison except by experts, and it was not shown that the Judges of the court or any of them were experts; that it deprived the claimant of the right to test the knowledge and accuracy of the witnesses claiming to be experts by cross-examination.

E. B. Smith for Government; Bartley & Casey for claimant.

No. 82.—*Woodruff et al. vs. Honch et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—The plaintiff in error guaranteed the performance of a contract made by one Allen with the defendant in error, by which the latter agreed to furnish for a stated sum all the wrought iron necessary in the construction of a jail-building, which Allen had contracted to build in Rockport, Ill. After the defendants here had delivered a considerable portion of the iron, Allen refused to allow it to be used, alleging that it was not in accordance with the contract, and they were compelled to desist, and this suit was brought to recover damages. The result of the suit was a recovery as upon a *quantum meruit* for $5,000. It is here urged that the court erred in the whole theory and scope of the charge to the jury in permitting a recovery against the sureties in this manner when, as claimed, the evidence showed that the defendants here had not performed or offered to perform the whole contract, and that there ought not to have been recovery as for the whole amount, when it was to have been paid in installments, all of which were not due when the suit was brought.

Sleeper & Whiton for plaintiffs in error; J. N. Jewett for defendants.

No. 83.—*Hall and Pope vs. Wease.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—This was a suit by the defendant in error against the plaintiffs to recover on certain bills of exchange of which they were the acceptors. The defense was that the defendants below were entitled to a set-off in an amount equal to the sum claimed. To this it was replied that the draft claimed as a set-off was void for a failure of consideration, known to the defendants when accepted by them, and that it was wrongfully obtained. Under the instructions of the court the verdict on the facts was for the plaintiff below, and it is here contended that the court failed to properly put the facts before the jury, and that the judgment should be reversed.

E. A. Storrs for plaintiffs in error; W. P. Clarke for defendant.

No. 85.—*New Lamp-chimney Company vs. Ansonia Brass and Copper Company.*—Error to the New-York Court of Appeals.—This was an action upon certain promissory notes drawn by the plaintiff in error and held by the defendant. The defense was that the Lamp-chimney Company was declared a bankrupt, and that the defendant company proved its claims and received dividends from the assets, and thereby waived all right for an unpaid balance on the note. The District Court held that the bankruptcy proceedings were without jurisdiction, and that the acts of the defendant here did not operate as a waiver. The Court of Appeals affirmed the judgment, holding that the provision referring to the right of action claimed is so inconsistent and hostile to the entire balance of the Bankrupt act that it cannot stand in harmony with the other clauses. The decision is the error assigned here.

J. M. Martin for plaintiff in error; S. B. Higenbotam for defendant.

To-day, on motion of Mr. P. Phillips, Dudley M. Du Bose, Esq., of Washington, Ga., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

On motion of Mr. Ossian Ray, George A. Bingham, of Littleton, N. H., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

On motion of Mr. W. P. Lynde, F. W. Cotzhausen, Esq., of Milwaukee, Wis., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

On motion of Mr. H. E. Paine, Richard H. Chittenden, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

The following cases were argued before the court:

No. 84.—*Henry B. Lewis et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Michigan Central Railroad Company.*—This cause was argued by Mr. E. A. Storrs, of counsel for the plaintiffs in error, and by Mr. A. P. Smith for defendant in error.

No. 86.—*Robert Dow, plaintiff in error, vs. David Humbert et al.*—This cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. E. Mariner and Mr. M. H. Carpenter, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, no counsel appearing for the defendants in error.

No. 87.—*Daniel C. Sawin, plaintiff in error, vs. D. G. Kenney et al.*—Passed.

No. 88.—*James Dunlop et al., appellants, vs. John Dymond et al.*—Postponed to the foot of the docket.

No. 89.—*Charles Watts, plaintiff in error, vs. The Territory of Washington.*—This cause was argued by Assistant Attorney General Smith, of counsel for the defendant in error, and submitted on printed arguments by Nathaniel Wilson, Esq., for the plaintiff in error.

No. 91.—*The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, plaintiff in error, vs. R. M. Richardson et al.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Ossian Ray, of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

The court then adjourned until to-morrow at noon.

COURT NOTES.

The argument in the Barmore contested will case was concluded yesterday afternoon before Surrogate Hutchings. Decision was reserved.

The firm of Man & Parsons were yesterday substituted as attorneys in place of Adolf Levinger in a foreclosure suit now pending on behalf of the German Up-town Savings Bank.

J. P. N. Goodwin obtained from Chief Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, a mandamus compelling the burial department of the Board of Health to change the name of his deceased grandmother to Goodwin, instead of Goodman, as it now incorrectly appears on the record of deaths.

William Allen Butler, as Receiver of the Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank, obtained leave from Chief Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, to sell thirty-eight bonds of the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad Company, pledged to the Chatham National Bank, at fifty-six cents on the dollar, the amount to be paid in 120-day drafts on England.

Henry R. Russell made a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors yesterday, Daniel Russell, Jr., being appointed his assignee. Richard R. Ferry made a similar assignment to Samuel R. Hawley. Mr. Ferry, in the schedule accompanying his assignment, sets forth his liabilities at $10,729 73, his nominal assets at $3,680, and real assets at $2,100. A bond in the penalty of $3,000 was ordered in the case.

The trial of Charles L. Lawrence, indicted for forgery in using the name of F. L. Blanding upon owners' oaths and importers' entries, and also with presenting the same to officials of the Custom-house, with intent to defraud the revenue, was again continued yesterday until to-day, to allow the United States District Attorney opportunity to consider an application made by defendant's counsel to examine certain papers in their possession.

The examination into the case of Kauffman Simon, of No. 265 Broadway, who was arrested some time since on a charge of grand larceny, preferred by Judson G. Worth, of No. 183 Duane street, his former partner, was concluded yesterday before Justice Flammer, at the Tombs Police Court, the prisoner being committed in default of $1,500 bail to answer. It may be remembered that the prisoner, Simon, had first charged Worth with embezzlement, and then stolen the books by whose agency alone the latter could prove his innocence.

Auguste Bolte brought suit in the Supreme Court, in behalf of his wife, against John N. Barstow, the Captain of the bark Navesink, for alleged assaults made by the Captain on Mrs. Bolte, who was the stewardess of the vessel. The Captain denied the allegation, however, and claimed that it was a conspiracy to black-mail him. Various contradictions in the woman's testimony were pointed out by Judge Donohue to the jury yesterday, and a verdict was returned in favor of the defendant.

Catherine Davis, as Administratrix, brought suit against John Heckman to recover damages for the loss of her husband, who died in consequence of injuries resulting, as she alleged, from the carelessness of the defendant. Mr. Davis, it appeared, had been employed by Heckman to tear down an old building, and it was claimed that Heckman neglected to take the necessary precautions for his safety while doing the work. Judge Freedman, before whom the case came for trial in Part II. of the Superior Court, yesterday ordered a dismissal of the complaint, on the ground that there was no proof of negligence shown.

The question of the constitutionality of the Passenger laws of this State promises to be disposed of in some cases now pending in the United States Courts for this District. In the case of Henderson Brothers against the Mayor and Commissioners of Emigration, reported in THE TIMES yesterday, the constitutionality of these laws was affirmed *pro forma* with a view of enabling the parties to have the question finally determined at the present term of the United States Supreme Court. A similar case from another State has been set down for argument in that court on Jan. 11, and it is believed the case of Henderson Brothers will be heard at the same time. The entire matter in dispute is as to whether the Passenger laws of the State are in violation of the United States Constitution.

Eugene Townsend, of No. 109 Worth street, who, on the night of the 23d of October last, was robbed of a watch and chain by three young roughs, while walking in Roosevelt street, appeared yesterday before Justice Bixby, at the Tombs Police Court, and presented the affidavit of one Robert Hodgson, who testified that some four weeks since he was shown the same watch and chain by Charles Wilson, of No. 177 Division street, who told him that he had purchased them from three boys. In reply to the charge, Wilson denied that he had ever seen the watch or chain, and alleged that the charge was preferred against him by Hodgson to revenge himself for his [Wilson's] interference in a love affair. The prisoner was committed in default of $500 to answer for receiving stolen goods.

The complaint in a suit brought by Lord & Taylor against Lucas Thompson for $211, was dismissed by Judge Freedman in Part II. of the Superior Court yesterday. The action was brought to recover the value of certain articles sold by the plaintiffs to the wife of the defendant. The wife of Thompson, it appeared, had separated from her husband, and had begun a suit for divorce from him on the ground of cruelty. The divorce suit is still pending. In the meantime, the wife purchased various articles from the firm, amounting to the sum claimed. Thompson refused to pay the bills incurred by his wife, and the present suit was, therefore brought. Judge Freedman dismissed the complaint on the ground that a silk dress, &c., purchased were not necessaries within the meaning of the statute.

Chief Justice Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, Special Term, has rendered a decision in the suit of William Wade against Anthony De Leyer. The suit is of quite ancient date, having been begun about nineteen years ago by Wade for the accounting of an alleged partnership between the two, the existence of which, however, De Leyer denied. After the suit had dragged on without result for many years, Wade revived the matter in an application made by him last year for leave to put in a supplemental complaint setting up certain judgments obtained seventeen years ago. The defendant opposed the application on the ground of laches, or neglect, and the motion was therefore denied. Recently the defendant, De Leyer, moved to set up the same judgments, in bar, as a supplemental answer. The motion was opposed on the same ground as it had been before on the other side. Judge Daly refused the motion, on the ground that he failed to see why the objection was not as good in the one case as in the other.

The trial of the suit for the condemnation of the "Empress Eugenie" laces in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford, was concluded yesterday, the greater part of the day being occupied in the summing up of the counsel. Judge Blatchford's charge was quite a long one, he remarking to the jury that they had merely to decide upon a question of fact, whether the goods in question were really wearing apparel in active use, as claimed by the defense, and not dutiable, or merchandise, as charged by the Government, and liable to duty. The jury were out about three hours, when they returned a verdict releasing the lace dress and shawl, valued at about seven thousand dollars, but condemning the other laces, valued at about two thousand dollars. Mrs. Hoorix, wife of the claimant, while on the stand testified that she had worn these at various times, and it was probably this statement that influenced the jury in their verdict, the other laces never having been used.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Davis, P. J.

Nos.
30—Leahy vs. Mayer, &c.
87—Pendergast vs. White.
112—Davis vs. Simpson, &c.
120—Meyer vs. Joseph.
127—Kunkel vs. Mertens.
163—Gibbs vs. Rooney.
164—Same vs. Same.
178—Meyer vs. Josephs, &c.
187—Spratt vs. King, &c.
222—Blake vs. Blake.
250—Knapp vs. Bonesteel.
265—Strachan vs. VanTuyl, &c.

Nos.
267—Murtha vs. Murtha, &c.
281—Matter of Striker.
311—Same vs. Same.
334—Torreno vs. Schwartz.
344—Brown vs. Geery.
363—Zimmerman vs. Steinkoop.
375—Pawson vs. Francis.
376—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.
378—Kiefer vs. Webster.
382—Nelson vs. Thwing.
384—Habeas Corpus of Hart.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
1435—Trask et al. vs. Hosford.
1007—Savannah B. and S. Co. vs. Brennan, &c.
1203—Ballard vs. Bondy et al.
1867—The Mayor, &c., vs. Wood.
2819—Kelly vs. Boarey.
195½—Ontario Bank vs. McNeill.
1822—Creamer vs. The Mayor, &c.
1459—Anderson vs. Jacobs et al.
453—Richardson vs. O'Brien, &c.
2558—Fitzpatrick vs. The Mayor, &c.
73—Newton vs. Continental Bank.
3834—Sage vs. The Mayor, &c.
2089—Pilliond vs. Pratt, &c.
2079—Higham vs. N. Y. and Hudson R. R. Co.
2115—Weinhaus vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
777—Phelps vs. Middleton.
1055—Wann vs. Ashley.
1603—Gomperts vs. Prentice et al.
897—Maillard vs. Paine et al.
3503—Fellows vs. The Mayor, &c.
3845—Genet vs. The Mayor, &c.
2181—Roberts vs. Hill.
1137—Mull et al. vs. Allerton.
2119—Bigler et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2199—Buls vs. N. Y. C. and H. R. R. Co.
1163—Fisk vs. Bradley.
467—Steinbeck vs. Brennan, &c.
1579—Sherman vs. Hoffman et al.
3473—Noonan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1509—Moore vs. Eastment.
1641—Fish vs. Felt.
2001—Merchant vs. Hasse et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
2706—Ussenbeer et al. vs. Kaltdeisch.
1648—Olcott, &c., vs. Maclean.
3632—Imhoff vs. The Mayor, &c.
630½—Hallgarten vs. Eckert et al.
1028—Baldwin et al. vs. Briggs.
1536—Wester vs. Kelleman.
1454—Hager vs. Williamson.
178—Hauck vs. Craighead et al.
698—Spratt vs. Pottier.
2204½—O'Brien vs. Browning.
1284—Jessup vs. Smith et al.
1514—Briggs et al. vs. Strews.

Nos.
1178—Lawrence vs. Cecil.
3441—Sachensdorf vs. The Mayor, &c.
225—Maguire vs. Fardy.
236—N. Y. Guar. and Ind. Co. vs. Weekman.
992—Germania Bank vs. Schafer et al.
2338—Kellum, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
982—Mathis vs. Brennan, &c.
452½—Clark vs. Cockerill.
2044—Halstead vs. Seaman.
3634—Moody et al. vs. Pell.
468—Reid et al. vs. Schmale.
870½—Morgan vs. Smith et al.
3600—Guinn, &c., vs. Second Avenue R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
981—Cunningham vs. Martin et al.
1437—Lowenstein vs. Lowenthal.
1359—Poillon vs. Volkening et al.
831—Emberson vs. Waddell.
899½—Rothschild vs. G'd St. & 42d St. R.R. Co.
3589—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1119—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c.
823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. B. Co.
3269—N. Y. B. Dock Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1247—Sun P. & P. Ass'n vs. Tribune Ass'n.
1675—Womple vs. Soc. of the Ch. of Puritans.
988½—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
1401—Roseman et al. vs. Mahon et al.
4005—Seaver, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
3630—Corrigan, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
3936—McCullough vs. The Mayor, &c.
3039—Freund et al. vs. Imp.'s & Tr.'s N. Bk.
363—Reek vs. Phoenix Insurance Co.
3001—Morange vs. Hymes et al.
2749—Hazard vs. Conklin.
1221½—McKee vs. Chenny.
3377—Sardinia vs. Blanco et al.
3651—Duffy vs. The Mayor, &c.
3835—Cowan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1397—Stone vs. Dodge.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barrett, J.

Case on—No. 9, Amoskeag Manufacturing Company vs. Garner et al. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Dec. 31.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.

Case on—No. 855—New-York Guarantee and Indemnity Co. vs. Gleason, &c. No Day Calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
898—Gillotte vs. Jackson et al.
1686—O'Rourke vs. The Mayor, &c.
416—P. E. Felt & Co. vs. Ritchie et al.
926—Stevens et al., &c., vs. Hall.
882—Weston vs. The Elevated Railroad Co.
954—Thomas vs. Loaners' Bank.
1818—Parker, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
1326—Boble, &c., vs. H. B. N. Y. and F. Railroad Company.
916—Hagaman vs. Burr.
1286—Beard vs. Sinnott.
1272—Dowd vs. The Mayor, &c.
804—Fettretch vs. Slattery et al.
800½—Gern vs. Fiske et al.
536—Stafford, &c., vs. N.Y. Central and H. R. Railroad Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Same calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Larremore, J.

Case on—No. 1978—O'Gorman vs. Kamak. No Day Calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Loew, J.

Same calendar as was published yesterday.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.
12—Hargous vs. Neville.
21—Hennessey et al. vs. Leonard et al.
22—Hennessey et al. vs. Wheeler.
23—Hennessey et al. vs. Cullinan.
51—Fields vs. Tannenholtz et al.

Nos.
19—Gossler et al. vs. Schepeler et al.
25—Rhodes vs. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
46—Manhattan B. & D. Co. vs. Frieze et al.
58—Butler vs. Lee.
26—Arkenburgh vs. Sheridan et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
4791—Diossey vs. Swartwout.
2780—Carey vs. The Mayor &c.
4805—Hunting et al. vs. Edelstein.
6012—Murtha vs. Garrison.
5939—Werner vs. Banks.
4163—Stuart et al. vs. Wilmore et al.

Nos.
5861—Jaehue vs. Geigerman.
6009—Housman vs. Varick.
6150—Ulmer vs. Alten.
5393—Manuf. & Mer. Bank vs. Shapter.
3395—Crosby vs. Cole.
3336—Weisenbuttel vs. Wagner.
3612—Merrill vs. Haviland.
5456—Winan vs. Friedsam.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
2667—Whitney vs. Duryea.
3471—N. Y. & Yonkers Fire Ins. Co. vs. McClave.
3579—Frisbie vs. Dee.
3615—Tomlinson et al. vs. Ford.
3656—McKenzie et al. vs. Loeschigk.
3317—McCann vs. Smith et al.
4449—Storey vs. Salomon.
4450—Griffin vs. Salomon.

Nos.
5602—Quinn vs. Tomoney.
5603—Willis vs. Tomoney.
3319—Friedlander et al. vs. Ehlstein.
3640—Finkelstein vs. Harrison.
5989—Cary vs. Markell et al.
6166—Cramer et al. vs. Bowne.
3625—Sherman et al. vs. Marguet.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
3595—Hirshberg vs. Jacobs et al.
5841—Trippler vs. The Mayor, &c.
5309—Dusenbury et al. vs. Stevens.
6135—Wilkins vs. Clarke.
4358—Miller vs. Ludlow.
5183—Atkinson vs. Mortimer.

Nos.
4719—Grimm vs. Spaids.
4720—Same vs. Same.
4966—Dalley vs. Fisch et al.
5711—Stamper vs. Perzar.
5372—Dingley vs. Hunt.
5485—Mills vs. Martin.
4971—Fay vs. Clark et al.
5661—Atlantic Pub. Co. vs. Custer.
2242—Morgan vs. Price.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Theodore Reed, homicide.
George Stiner, felonious assault and battery.
William Daley, Martin Brennan, burglary.
John F. Beard, James Wood, false pretenses.
Oscar Fister, larceny from person.
John Manning, petit larceny.

THE EXCLUSIVE LADIES' CAR.

The Supreme Court of Iowa rendered an interesting opinion on Saturday, the points of which are as follows: In 1872 S. J. McKinley purchased a ticket on the Chicago and North-western Railroad at Chicago for Beloit. At Howard Junction a change of cars was made, and McKinley approached the rear door of the rear coach, when he was informed by a brakeman that gentlemen were not admitted in that car, it being reserved for ladies. He persisted in entering the car, when the brakeman forced him away. He brought action for damages in Linn County District Court, where he obtained, through a probable Granger jury, judgment for nearly $10,000. Appeal was taken, and the decision reverses the court below, and holds that in an action against a corporation for the willful acts of a servant done in the course of its employment and in the discharge of his duty, the corporation is liable for only the actual damage to the injured party. That for all exemplary damages growing out of such willful assault the servant alone is liable. That if the corporation through its principal officers shall authorize the servant to commit the wrongful acts in his willfulness, or shall approve or ratify his willful acts after they are done, then such corporation is liable for all the damages, both actual and exemplary, which the party injured may have suffered. That pain of body may be classed among the actual damages, but pain of mind or suffering can, if at all, be classed as actual damages only when such mental pain or suffering grows out of, or is inseparable from, the injury received. That "outrage" or "indignity put upon" one arises necessarily from the willfulness or wantonness, gross negligence or oppressive manner in which the injury is inflicted, and belongs to that class of damages for which the servant alone is liable.

A PIANO A NECESSARY EXPENSE.

Under the statutes of Iowa the private property of husband or wife is liable for expenses of the family. In 1873 Mr. E. E. Felt, of that State, purchased a piano, for which he paid a part in cash and gave his note for the balance. Suit was brought on the note against his wife, and attachment asked against her separate property. The petition set up that the piano was purchased for the use of the family, and was so used, which was admitted by the wife, yet she averred that she had no part in the transaction, and did not know that credit was obtained by her husband until several months afterward. Judgment was rendered against her, in Black Hawk District Court on the note. The case was appealed, and the Supreme Court has just affirmed the court below, and says the statute does not limit the liability of the property of a wife to expenditures for the necessary family expenses. It applies without limit or qualification as to kind or amount. What is a necessary expense depends very much upon the wealth, habits, and social position of a party. What is a family expense depends upon none of these. If a cook-stove comes within the statute, so must wardrobes, bureaus, and bedsteads, as they are articles of convenience and use. So also sewing-machines, as they aid and facilitate in the discharge of household duties. Shall a musical instrument which increases social enjoyment be excluded? The only criterion furnished by the statute was the expenditure of a family expense. The piano comes within the statute, and is chargeable upon the property of the wife.

MISSIONARY TO BRAZIL.

Rev. J. J. Ransom, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, recently appointed a missionary by the Tennessee Conference to Brazil, left Baltimore Monday in the bark Templar, Capt. Booth, for Rio, intending to establish a school in that country. A number of ministers and friends of Mr. Ransom witnessed his departure, including a delegation of ladies from several of the city churches. Religious services were held on board the Templar. A hymn was sung, prayers were offered by Rev. H. H. Kennedy and Rev. Dr. Cox, a brief address was made by Rev. B. S. Highley, and to this Rev. Mr. Ransom responded.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 15.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 N. W. C. C. G. B......b3. 86
10,000 U. Pacific 1st..104½
3,000 do..........104⅝
5,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 67¼
1300 Erie Railway.... 16½
100 do.......b3. 16½
90 N. Y. C. & H.....108
700 Western Union.... 75¾
20 do.......... 76⅛
200 do.......... 75⅞
300 do.......b3. 75⅞
100 do.......s5. 75¼
200 Pacific Mail.....c. 40⅝
100 do.......b3. 40½
200 do.......c. 40½
100 Panama......s60.124
100 Ohio & Miss....b3. 17
200 do.......... 17

600 Lake Shore....... 61½
100 do.......s3. 61⅝
1900 do.......... 61⅝
50 do.......... 61¾
200 do.......b3. 61⅝
700 do.......... 61½
200 Union Pacific.... 76
200 North-west'n..s3. 40
400 do.......... 40½
50 do.......... 39⅞
200 do.......... 40
100 St. Paul......... 36
100 do.......b3. 36
100 do.......... 35¾
200 St. Paul Pf.....s3. 66
500 do.......... 65¾
100 do......s30. 65⅝
100 do.......... 65¾
800 do.......... 65⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$12,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.......b. c.119⅜
8,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.......b. c.116¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......123
500 do....b. c. c.123
500 do....small.122¼
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68....b. c. c.123
5,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.117⅛

$9,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.......b. c.117½
61,000 do......12.117½
25,000 do..........117⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., Called Bds..115¼
5,000 U. S. 6s, C., b. c......s3.122¾
65,000 U. S. 10-40s, R.......b. c.117⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$4,000 N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.... 16
5,000 N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.... 16
2,000 S. C. 6s, new, J. & J.... 39
11,300 Va. 6s, Con., x mat. c. b. c. 72½
2,000 C., B. & Q. 8s.118½
1,000 N. J. Cen.Con.104½
5,000 do.......104⅝
5,000 N.J.C.1st.Con.109¼
1,000 L. & W.B. Con. 95¾
3,000 M. & St. P., I. & M. Div...... 86
7,000 Ch.&N.W.Con. 99¼
1,000 do....... 99½
1,000 Chi.&N.W.1st.101¼
11,000 N. W. C. C. G.. 86
1,000 Erie 5th....... 92½
3,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.101¾
1,000 North Mo. 1st. 89
5,000 Cen. Pa. G. B.106⅞
10,000 Un.P. 1st.b.c.104⅝
5,000 U. Pac. S. F.... 92
8,000 Pac. of Mo. 2d. 68
1,000 P., F.W.&C.1st.115
4,000 Alb.& Sus.1st.116
1,000 B&NY.A.L.1st.102¼
10 Del. & H. Canal..122¾
100 At. & Pac.Tel.b.c. 18½
10 Amer. Ex......b.c. 57¾
25 Adams Ex......b.c.102¾
5 U. S. Ex...b. c. c. 55½
100 Mich. Cen...b. c. 60⅞
200 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 75¾
200 do.......b3. 75⅞
300 do.......s5. 75⅞
100 do.......... 75⅞
100 do.......b3. 76
200 do.......... 75⅞
1800 do.......... 75¾
300 do.......... 75¾
50 do.......... 75⅞
1600 do.......... 75¾
100 Pac. Mail...b. c. 40⅝
400 do.......s3. 40½
800 do.......... 40½
600 do.......... 40⅝
100 do.......b3. 40⅝

10 Chi. & R. I....b3.105
100 N. J. So.......b. c. 1
400 Erie Railway.b.c. 16⅝
200 do.......s5. 16⅝
600 do.......... 16¾
100 do.......... 16⅞
200 do.......s3. 16¾
100 do.......... 16⅝
1500 L. S. & M.S..b.c. 61½
100 do......s10. 61½
200 do.......b3. 61⅝
800 do.......s3. 61⅝
100 do.......... 61½
1200 do.......... 61½
800 do.......b3. 61⅝
200 do.......s3. 61¼
100 do.......... 61¼
700 do.......... 61¼
100 do.......s5. 61¼
100 do.......s3. 61½
1000 do.......... 61⅜
75 Del., L. & W.b. c.119½
600 C. & N. W.b. c.s3. 40
100 do.......... 40
600 do.......b3. 40⅛
100 do.......... 40
200 do.......s3. 39⅞
100 C. & N. W. Pf.b. c. 56¼
100 do.......... 56⅜
100 do......b10. 56⅜
100 do.......b3. 56⅜
100 C., M. & St. P.b. c. 35¾
100 C.M.& St.P.Pf.b.c. 65¾
200 do.......... 65⅞
400 do.......... 66
200 St.L.,I.M&S.b.c.s3 16
10 Union Pac....b. c. 76
200 do.......s3. 75½
300 do.......... 75¼
100 do.......... 75
100 do.......c. 74¾
100 do.......... 74½
200 do.......... 74
100 do.......... 74½
200 do.......... 74⅞
300 do.......... 74¾
200 do.......... 74⅞
600 do.......... 74
100 do.......... 74½
5 Chic. & Alton.b.c. 98
5 do.......... 97¼
10 Han. & St. Jo...b. c. 21¾
200 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 17

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65 new.......117¼
25,000 U.S.5-20C.'67.123⅛
5,000 U. S. R. 5s,'81.117¼
5,000 U. Pacific 1st.104½
5,000 U. Pacific S. F. 92¼
4,000 do.......... 92
2,000 St. L.&I.M.1st. 93½
1,000 Mil.& St.P.1st, La Crosse Div. 97⅝
5,000 LongDock bds.101½
8,000 N. W. C.C.G.B. 86
2,000 N. J. Cen. Con.104½
20 Ger. Am. Bank.... 75
10 West. Union.... 76⅛
200 Pacific Mail.....c. 40⅝
30 N. Y. C. & Hud....105⅝

500 Erie Railway..... 16¾
100 Michigan Central 60¾
26 Lake Shore...... 61½
300 do.......... 61¼
100 North-western.... 39⅞
25 N. J. Central.....104¾
200 Union Pacific.... 74
100 do.......... 74⅛
100 do.......... 74¼
200 do.......... 74
200 do.......s10. 74¼
100 do.......c. 74¼
500 do.......... 74¼
100 St. Paul Pref.b3. 65⅞
100 Ohio & Miss....s3. 17
200 Pac. R. of Mo.s3. 12⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$25,000 United States 5-20 Coup., '65, new......120¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s...b. c. 46½
1,000 Dis. C. 3.65s.. 68½
5,000 Mo. 6s, L. B..102⅝
1,000 Un.Pac. 1st M.104¾
5,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 92
5,000 Ch. & N. W. C. 99½
2,000C.&N.W.c.g.b. 86⅛
2,000 C.C.C. & I. 1st.106
1,000 D.& H. R., '91.113¾
3,000 N.Y.C. 1st M.c.123½
3,500 N.Y.C. 6s,'83.102
3,000 O. & M. 2d M. 70
21,000 M.&St.P.C.S.F. 81½
1,000 St. L.&I.M.1st. 93⅛
100 Cen. Pa. G. B.107
100 D.&H.Can.Co.b.c.122¾
100 W. Un. Tel....b. c. 75⅞
600 do.......... 76
1000 do.......b3. 76
200 do.......s3. 75⅞
300 Pac. Mail..b.c.s3. 40⅝
200 do.......... 40½
400 do.......... 40½
300 do.......s3. 40⅝
100 Harlem Railroad.134½

300 Erie.........b.c.b3. 16¾
200 do.......... 16⅞
2400 do.......... 17
1000 do.......b3. 17
3200 do.......... 17⅛
2200 do.......... 17¼
200 do.......... 17⅜
1000 do.......... 17¼
1500 do.......... 17⅛
500 Ch. & R. I....b. c.104½
10 Mich. Central.... 60⅜
300 do.......... 60¾
100 do.......b. c. 60½
100L.S.&M.So.b.c.b3. 61⅜
600 do.......... 61½
90 do.......... 61⅛
200 Un. Pacific...b. c. 74¾
100 do.......b30. 75
100 Ill. Cen.....b. c.b3. 96⅜
50 do.......... 96¼
100 Ch.&N.W..b.c.b3. 40
200 do.......... 39⅞
30 Ch., M. & St.P.b.c. 36
100 do.......... 35¾
200 do.......... 35⅞

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 B.&N.Y.A.L. 1.102¼
5,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 91⅞
5,000 do.......... 91½
2,000 N.W.C.C.G. B. 86
5,000 Cen. Pa. G. B.107
100 West. Union..... 75⅞
200 do.......s3. 75¾
100 do.......... 75⅞
100 Pacific Mail...b3. 40⅝
100 Erie Railway.b3. 17¼
500 do.......s3. 17⅛
100 Ill. Central...... 96½
100 Tol. & Wab...s3. 4⅞

100 Lake Shore...b3. 61⅜
200 do.......s3. 61¼
500 do.......... 61¼
100 North-west...s3. 39¾
300 Union Pacific.... 74⅞
100 do.......... 75
200 do.......... 75½
100 do......b60. 75½
100 do.......b3. 75½
300 St. Paul......... 35¾
100 do.......b3. 35¾
300 St. Paul Pref...... 65⅞
100 Ohio & Miss...s3. 16⅞

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15—P. M.

The Stock Exchange speculation to-day was characterized by intense dullness, the transactions amounting to only 58,200 shares. Lake Shore, Western Union, Erie, and Union Pacific were most actively traded in, but with the exception of the two last named stocks the fluctuations were unusually slight. Early in the day Union Pacific was weak and fell off from 76 to 74, the general market sympathizing with the decline to the extent of ⅛@½ ℘ cent. The stock ultimately recovered to 75½, and this, coupled with an advance of 1@2 per cent. in Erie shares, induced a rally in the remainder of the list. Erie common advanced from 16½ to 17⅛, and at one time during the afternoon was quite active. The preferred, which was offered at the opening at 32⅞, closed at 35 bid. With the exception of the comparative firmness of prices the market presented no other feature worthy of comment.

The money market was without essential change, the rates for call loans at bank remaining at 6@7 ℘ cent. At the Stock Exchange the demand was satisfied at 5@6 ℘ cent. until late in the day, when there were offerings at 4@5 ℘ cent. Prime indorsed business notes are in demand at 6@8 ℘ cent. The amount of National Bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $450,000.

The London market for securities was quiet. Consols declined to 93 11-16 for money, and to 93 13-16 for the account, but closed firmer at 93 13-16@93⅞ and 93⅞@94. United States bonds were firm and higher, old 1865s closing at 103⅞@104; 1867s at 106⅝@106¾ ex interest; 10-40s at 106⅜@106½, and new 5s at 104⅞@105. The Bank of England lost £65,000 bullion, withdrawn on balance to-day. The sterling exchange market was quiet, with business generally at $4 85 and $4 89 for bankers' sixty days and demand bills respectively. There was no new feature to the market. Gold was quiet throughout the day at 114⅜@114½, closing at the former quotation. The market fails to respond to the Washington advices in regard to the proceedings on the currency question, operators preferring to wait until some definite idea can be arrived at as to the probable course of legislation in the premises. Gold loans were made flat and at 1@2 ℘ cent. for carrying.

There was a good demand for Government bonds, and the market ruled firm, in sympathy with the improvement at London. Railroad bonds were fairly active and strong for New-York Central, New-Jersey Central, Chicago and North-western, St. Paul, and Central Pacifics, and lower for Union Pacific Sinking funds, sales of which were made at 92¼@91½. In State bonds, Virginia consolidated, ex-matured coupons and District of Columbia 3.65s were strong, the former advancing to 62½ and the latter to 68½. The other changes were unimportant.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1875.

Gold receipts	$435,400 00
Gold payments	935,859 34
Gold balance	42,360,721 05
Currency receipts	2,665,030 00
Currency payments	3,337,940 98
Currency balance	40,082,983 31
Customs	130,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	767,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 15.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
American gold	114⅜	114⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	117¼	117⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867 coupon	122⅞	123
Bills on London	$4 85@$4 85½	$4 85@$4 85½
New-York Central	105¾	*104
Rock Island	104⅝	104½
Pacific Mail	40½	40⅝
St. Paul	35⅞	35¾
St. Paul Preferred	66	65⅞
Lake Shore	61½	61¼
North-western	40½	39¾
North-western Preferred	56½	56⅜
Western Union	76	75⅞
Union Pacific	76½	75½
Wabash	4⅞	4⅞
Delaware, Lack. & Western	119½	119½
New-Jersey Central	104½	105
Panama	125	125
Erie	16½	17⅛
Ohio	17	17
C., C. & I. C.	4½	4½
Harlem	134½	134½

*Ex. dividend.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
Harlem	134½	134½	100
Erie	17⅜	16½	16,680
Lake Shore	61⅝	61⅛	13,030
Wabash	4⅞	4⅞	100
North-western	40⅛	39¾	2,950
North-western Preferred	56⅜	56⅛	400
Rock Island	104½	104½	500
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36	35¾	1,200
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	66	65⅝	2,800
Michigan Central	60⅞	60½	345
Illinois Central	96½	96½	375
Union Pacific	76	74	5,510
Iron Mountain	16	16	200
New-Jersey Southern	1	1	100
Ohio and Mississippi	17	17	700
Missouri Pacific	12⅛	12⅛	200
Western Union	76	75¾	8,980
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	18½	18½	100
Pacific Mail	40⅝	40⅝	4,000
Total sales			58,200

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	122⅜	123
United States 6s, 1881, registered	119⅜	119⅝
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	124¾	125¼
United States 5-20s, 1862, registered	115	115½
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupons*	115	115½
United States 5-20s, 1864, reg*	115	115½
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons*	115	115¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered*	115¾	116¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	116	116½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	117	117¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	120¾	121
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	119¼	119½
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	123	123¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	119½	119¾
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	123⅛	123½
United States 10-40s, registered	117⅜	117¾
United States 10-40s, coupons	118¼	118½
United States 5s, 1881, registered	117⅛	117½
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	117⅝	117⅞

*Called

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $8,000 for interest and $165,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$28,657,000
Gold balances	1,257,128
Currency balances	2,070,160

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$62,689,290
Currency balances	3,183,047
Gold exchanges	4,315,409
Gold balances	732,725

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83........ 25
Alabama 5s, '86........ 25
Alabama 8s, '86........ 25
Arkansas 6s, Funded. 35
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.is. 10
Ark. 7s, Mem.&L.R. 10
A. 7s, L.R.P.B.& N.O. 10
Ark. 7s, M., O.&R.Riv. 10
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.R. 10
Georgia 6s........ 92
Ga. 7s, new bonds....103¼
Ga. 7s, indorsed....100
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds.. 99⅝
Indiana 5s........103½
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77.103½
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79.103½
Illinois War Loan....103½
Kentucky 6s........103½
Louisiana 6s........ 40
La. 6s, new bonds.... 40
La. 6s, new Fl't'g Dbt. 40
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 40
La. 6s, Levee bonds.. 40⅝
La. 8s, Lev. bds. of '75. 40
La. 8s of 1910........ 10
Michigan 6s, '78 9....104¼
Michigan 6s, '83....106
Michigan 7s, '90....108
Mo. 6s, due in '76....101½
Mo. 6s, due in '77....101½
Mo. 6s, due in '78....102
Mo. 6s, due in '79....102
Mo. 6s, due in '80....102
L.B.due'81 to'91,incl.102½
Han.& St.Jo., due'76.102

N. Y. R.B. Loan....103½
N. Y. C. B. Loan....107
N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87..111
N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91..117
N. C. 6s, o., J. & J.. 16
N. C. 6s, o., A. & O. 16
N. C., N. C.R., J.&J. 50
N. C., N.C.R., A.&O. 50
N.C,N.C.R,c.off,J.&J. 35
N.C,NCR,c.off,A.&O. 35
N. C., F. A., '66.... 9
N. C., F. A., '68.... 9
N. C., n. bs., J. & J.. 8
N. C., n. bs., A. & O. 8
N. C., S. T., c. 1.... 3
N. C., S. T., c. 2.... 3
N. C., S. T., c. 3.... 3
Ohio 6s, '75........102½
Ohio 6s, '81........106¼
Ohio 6s, '86........108
Rhode Island 6s....110
South Carolina 6s.... 35
S. C. 6s, A. & O.... 36
S. C. 7s of '88........ 36
S. C. Non-fund. bs.. 4½
Tenn. 6s, old........ 46
Tenn. 6s, n. bds.... 43½
Texas 10s of '76....102
Virginia 6s, old.... 37
Va. 6s, n. bds., '66.... 38
Va. 6s, n. bds., '67.... 38
Virginia 6s, C. bds.. 77
Virginia 6s, ex m. c. 72½
Dis. of Col. 3.65s, 1924. 67⅝

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st bds.115½
B., H. & Erie 1st.... 18½
B., H. & Erie Guar.. 17
B.C.R.&M.1st,7s,g.. 35¾
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. 27½
Ches. & Ohio ex c.. 24
La. & Mo. 1s, guar'd. 95
St. L., J. & C. 1st....100
C., B.&Q. 8 ℘ cent, 1st.118
C., B.&Q 8 ℘ ct. C. 7s.110
C., R. I. & P. 1st, 7s.110¾
C.R.I.&P.S.F.L.6s'95. 99
C. R. of N.J. 1st. Cons.109
C.R. of N.J. 1st, Conv.104½
L. & W. B. Con. G'd. 95
Am. Dock & Im. bs.101
M. & St.P.1st,8s,P.D.112½
M.&St.P.2d,73-10P.D 93
M.&S.P.1st,7s,G.R.D 90
M.&St.P.1s La.C.D. 97
M.&St.P.1st,I.&M.D. 86
M. & St. P. 1st, I.&D. 81¼
M. & St. P. 1st, H.&D. 81¼
M. & St. P. 1st, C.&M. 87½
M. & St. P. Cons. S.F. 81¼
M. & St. P. 2d........ 85
Chic. & N. W. S. F.... 105
Chic. & N. W. In. bds.101
Chic. & N. W. C. bds. 99½
Chic.&N.W.Ex.bds.100
Chic. & N. W. 1st....101
Chic.&N.W.C.G.bds. 86
Chic.&N.W.R.G.bds. 84¾
Gal. & Chic. Ex....106
Pen. 1st, Conv........ 98
Chic. & Mil. 1st....100
Win. & St. Peter 1st. 40
Wino. & St. Peter 2d. 55
C.C.C.& I.1st,7s,S.F.105⅞
Mor. & Es. bds, 1900.103½
Mor. & Es. Con....102
Mor. & Es. 7s, 1871.107
Mor. & Es. 1st, C. G.105
Erie, 1st, Extended.103¼
Erie, 2d, 7s, '79....102
Erie, 3d, 7s, '83.... 95¼
Erie, 4th, 7s, '80.... 93¼
Erie, 5th, 7s, '88.... 92½
Long Dock bds....101
Buff. & Erie, 1st, 1877. 86½
Han. & St.J.8s, Conv. 80
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.108
Dub.&SiouxC.2d div.107
Cedar F. & Min. 1st. 83½
Ind Bloom. & W. 1st. 27
Ind. Bloom. & W. 2d. 10
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d.100¾
Mich.S.N.I.S.F.7 p.c.105¼
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.108
Cleve. & Tol. new bs.102
Cle., P. & A. old bds.104
Cle., P. & A. new bs.102
Det., Mon. & Tol. bs.102

Buff. & Erie new bs.101
Buff. & State Line 7s.103
Lake Shore Div'd bs.102
Lake S. C. Coup. 1st.104
Lake S. C. Reg. 1st...102
Lake S. C. Reg. 2d.. 94
Marietta & Cin. 1st.106
M. Cen Con. 7s, 1902.101½
M. C. 1st 8s S. F., '82.114
N. J. Southern 1st 7s. 20
N. Y. Central 6s, '83.101½
N. Y. Central 6s, '87.100
N. Y. C. 6s Real Est.100
N. Y. C. 6s Subscr'n.100
N. Y. C. 7s '76........102
N. Y. C. 7s Conv., '76.100
N. Y. C. 7s, '65-'76....100
N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.123½
N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.117
H. R. 7s 2d S. F., '65.111
Harlem 1st 7s Coup.113¾
Harlem 1st 7s Reg.113½
North Missouri 1st. 89
Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 94⅝
Ohio & Miss. Cons.. 93
Ohio & Miss. 2d C.. 69¾
O. & M. 1st Spr. Div. 42
Cen. Pac. Gold bds.106⅞
C. Pac., San. Jo. B'h. 90¼
C. Pac., Cal.&Or.1st. 92
C. Pac., L. G. bds.... 90
Western Pac. bds.... 98½
Union Pac. 1st bds.104⅝
Union Pac. L. G. 7s.. 99
Union Pacific S. F.. 91½
S. Pac. R. bds. of Mo. 58
Pac. R. of Mo., 1st.... 82½
Pac. R. of Mo., 2d.... 68
Pac.R.7s, gt'd by Mo.102¾
P., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st115
P., Ft.W. & Chic. 2d.108
P., Ft. W. & Chic. 3d.102½
Clev.&Pitts.Con.S.F 106
Clev.&Pitts.4th,S.F. 103
Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st. 48½
St. L. & Iron. M. 1st. 93
St. L. & Iron M. 2d.. 54
Alton & T. H. 1st....107
Alton & T. H. 2d P. 86
Alton & T. H. 2d inc 68
Tol., P. & W., E. D. 79½
Tol., P. & W., W. D. 69
Tol., P. & W., 2d.... 34½
Tol., P. & W. Con. 7s.34½
Tol. & Wab. 1st.... 80½
Tol. & W. St.L.D.1st.57
Tol. & Wab. 2d.... 50½
Tol. & Wab. Cons. C. 28½
Han. & Naples 1st.... 29
Gt. Western 1st, '88. 78¼
Gt. Western 2d, '93.. 50½
Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90 40

And the following for City Bank shares:

America............154
American Exchange115
Central National....103
City................300
Commerce............124
Corn Exchange........133
First National........200
Gold Exchange........120
Imp. & Traders'......197½
Irving..............135
Manhattan............151

Mechanics............136
Mercantile............106
Merchants'............123
Nassau..............103
New-York............133
Ninth National........ 80½
North America........101
Phenix..............100
Republic............ 85
State of New York....100

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—DEC. 15.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	105¾	106
Camden and Amboy Railroad	134¾	135
Pennsylvania Railroad	51⅛	51¼
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55⅛	55¼
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62⅜	62½
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	43½	44
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	19⅝	19¾
Northern Central Railroad	33¼	33½
Lehigh Navigation	49½	49⅝
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan*	103½	105

*Ex interest.

The Hamilton Fire Insurance Company has declared, in addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of five ℘ cent., an extra dividend of *Five ℘ cent.* to stockholders, payable on and after Jan. 1.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.
Holders of the first mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company are notified that by sending their address to the Committee, at the office of Perkins, Livingston, Post & Co., No. 59 Liberty st., a copy of the plan of reorganization will be forwarded to them.
C. L. PERKINS,
JESSE HOYT,
L. H. MEYER,
Committee of First Mortgage Bondholders.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1875.

ELIZABETH CITY BONDS WANTED.—PAR AND interest paid for bonds due in 1876.
AARON G. CRANE, No. 135 Broadway.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—The following are the official closing prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 365; California, 68¼; Segregated Belcher, 85; Ophir, 45½; Chollar, 85; Savage, new stock, 13½; Imperial, 9; Mexican, 18¾; Gould and Curry, 18¾; Best and Belcher, 56¾; Hale and Norcross, 44; Crown Point, 29½; Yellow Jacket, 96; Empire, 5½; Aloha, 17½; Belcher, 32¾; Confidence, 20; Sierra Nevada, 19¾; Exchequer, 10½; Overman, 57½; Justice, 28; Caledonia, 22.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 15.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat opened unsettled and lower, but closed strong; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 02; No. 2 do., 96½c. bid, spot; 97½c., seller January; 95½c., seller February; No. 3 do., 79c.; rejected, 64½c.@66½c. Corn, demand light, but holders firm; No. 2 Mixed, 48c.@48¼c., spot; 47⅞c., seller December; 44¼c., seller January; 44c., seller February. Oats opened dull, but closed active and firmer at 29½c., spot; 30c., seller January. Barley and Rye dull, but unchanged. Pork steady and firm at $19 45, spot; $19 65, seller February. Lard irregular, but in the main higher, at $12 45@$12 50, spot; $12 42½@$12 45, seller December; $12 60, seller February. Bulk Meats—Demand good at full prices; from ten to fifteen days in salt; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Short Rib Middles, 10⅜c.; Short Clear Middles, 10⅝c. Dressed Hogs—Demand fair and market firm at $8@$8 25. Whisky irregular, but in the main higher; sales at $1 10@$1 11. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 83,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels; Barley, 13,000 bushels; Rye, 570 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 11,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat unsettled and lower at 96c.@96⅛c., January; 97c., February. Corn a shade lower at 47¾c.@47⅞c., December; 44¼c.@44⅜c., January. Oats unchanged. Pork firmer. Lard firm at $12 45@$12 50, January; $12 60, February.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 15.—Bark, $32 for No. 1 Quercitron. Clover-seed in active request at 12c.@12¼c. Timothy quoted at $2 62@$2 75 and Flax-seed at $1 70. Feed steady; Winter Bran, $18@$18 50. Petroleum nominal at 12½c.@12¼c. for Refined and 10½c.@10¼c. for Crude. Flour inactive, with no demand except for the better grades; sales, 600 bbls., including Superfine at $4@$4 50; Extra at $4 75@$5 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota Family at $5 75@$6 62½; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do. at $6@$6 75, and high grades at $7@$8 50. Rye Flour, $5@$5 12½. Prime Wheat sparingly offered and in moderate demand; Pennsylvania Red, $1 38@$1 40; Western do., $1@$1 20; Amber, $1 25@$1 43, and White, $1 42@$1 50. Rye, 88c.@89c. Prime new Corn in moderate request, but other kinds dull; old Yellow, 68½c.@71½c.; new, 56c.@65c., and White, 56c. Oats firm but quiet; White, 47c.@51c., and Mixed, 43c. Provisions quiet; Mess Pork, $22. Beef Hams, $20@$22; Smoked Hams, 15c.@15½c.; Pickled do., 12c.@12½c.; do. Shoulders, 8c.@8½c. Lard, 13c.@13½c. Whisky, $1 16. Butter quiet, with liberal receipts; New-York and Bradford County extra, 33c.@34c.; do. do. firsts, 30c.@32c.; Western extras, 29c.@30c.; do. firsts, 26c.@28c.; Rolls, Western extras, 27c.@28c.; do. firsts, 25c.@26c. Cheese dull and unchanged. Eggs—Market quiet; receipts and demand moderate; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware fresh, 32c.; Western do., 30c.@31c.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 15.—Cotton steady; Low Middling, 12¾c. Flour quiet, steady, and unchanged. Wheat quiet but firm and unchanged. Corn quiet but firm; Southern White, new, 50c.@58c.; do. Yellow, new, 53c.@58c.; Western Mixed, old, 67½c.; new, 65c. Oats—Western firmer; Southern nominal; Western White, 50c.; do. Mixed, 44c.@45c. Rye firm at 80c.@85c. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork—New, $22@$22 50. Bulk Meats—Loose, nominal; packed fairly active; Shoulders, 8⅜c.@8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.@11½c. Bacon scarce and firm, but quiet; Shoulders, 10⅞c.@11c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13½c.@14c. Hams, 15½c.@16c. Lard quiet and steady; Crude, 13¼c.; Refined 14. Butter firm and active; good grades scarce; Western extras, 29c.@30c.; do. firsts, 26c.@28c. Petroleum dull; Crude, 6⅞c.@7c.; Refined, 12½c. Coffee nominally ½c. lower; Rio cargoes, 18c.@20½c.; jobbing at 18½c.@21½c. Whisky quiet at $1 16½@$1 17.

BUFFALO, Dec. 15.—Railroad Receipts—Flour, 6,400 bbls.; Wheat, 26,000 bushels; Corn, 33,000 bushels; Oats, 31,000 bushels; Barley, 11,000 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 6,400 bbls.; Wheat, 42,000 bushels; Corn, 41,000 bushels; Oats, 31,000 bushels; Barley, 6,500 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; sales of 1,800 bushels White Michigan at $1 35; Spring entirely neglected and nominal. Corn dull; old scarce; no sales; two cars new sold on track at 56c. Oats retailing from wagons at 38c. Rye—Milwaukee offered at 80c.; no buyers. Barley quiet, steady; sales, 3,000 bushels Canadian at 97c. Peas inactive. Beans dull. Pork quiet at $21 25 for heavy Mess. Lard dull at 13c. Highwines nominally $1 14½.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 15.—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 02½; Hard do., $1 09½; No. 2 do., 97¾c.; January, 98¼c.; February, 99¾c.; No. 3 do., 83c. Corn steady, with a fair demand; No. 2, 54c. Oats steady and firm; No. 2, 32c. Barley steady and firm; No. 2 Spring, 99c.; No. 3 do., 64c. Rye scarce and higher; No. 1, 72½c. Provisions quiet but firm. Mess Pork, $19 37½@$19 50. Prime Lard, 12⅝c.@13c. Sweet-pickled Hams, 10½c.@11c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 7⅜c., loose. Middles, 10¼c.@10¾c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 88,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Flour steady; sales, 1,800 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1. Spring, $7 75 for Amber Winter, $8 for White Winter, $8 25 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales of White State at $1 40; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 40; extra White Michigan at $1 55. Corn dull; sales at 70c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Canada held at $1 10; No. 2 Bay, $1 16. Corn-meal—$30 for Bolted, $29 for Unbolted, ℘ ton. Millfeed—Shorts, $17@$18 50; shipstuffs, $19@$21; Middlings, $25@$27 ℘ ton.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady at $1 05@$1 25. Corn quiet but steady at 45c.@56c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Hay quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork, $21 50@$21 75. Bulk Meats nominally unchanged. Lard—Tierce, 13c.; Keg, 14½c.@15c. Whisky and Bagging quiet and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 15.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅞c.; net receipts, 14,191 bales; gross, 14,706 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,089 bales; to France, 8,738 bales; to the Continent, 711 bales; coastwise, 2,429 bales; sales, 8,500 bales; stock, 221,348 bales.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 15.—Printing Cloths dull, with weak market, but without quotable change in prices.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 15.—Cattle—The market has been dull during the past week, and prices are ¼c.@½c. lower; sales of the very best at 5⅞c.@6½c.; first quality, 4⅞c.@5⅞c.; medium or good fair quality, 4c.@4⅞c.; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen, and Cows, 2c.@3¾c.; most of sales at 3⅞c.@4¾c. ℘ lb.; receipts, 2,919 head; sales, 2,044 head. Hogs have been firmer, but prices are not quotably higher, ranging 9c.@9¾c. ℘ lb.; receipts, 3,764 head. Sheep have been dull at unchanged rates; range, 4c.@5¼c. ℘ lb.; receipts, 1,544 head.

COL. JOYCE AND HIS MOTHER.

The Chicago *Times* of Monday prints the following letter addressed to the editor:

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 4.

I see a statement going the rounds, taken from the Chicago *Tribune*, regarding my mother, her forlorn condition, and my presumed heartless neglect. Twenty-one years ago my father and mother separated, whisky being the primary cause, the youngest boy going with my mother, while I followed the fortunes of my father, now dead. This disposition of things was brought about by mutual consent. A year after the separation we had positive proof that my mother and her child died and were buried. Thus, a term of twenty years has vanished over the memory of early days, until a few months since United States Commissioner Phil Hoyne, of your city, wrote me at St. Louis, stating that a woman called at his office claiming me as her son. I immediately answered him in a confidential letter, saying that I had considered her dead for twenty years, wishing her with the angels, and, if alive, not desiring to see her. All this on the hypothesis of her death, and the belief that Hoyne and his henchmen were setting new traps to entangle the existing complications of my case. Judge of my surprise at the conduct of this honorable (?) Commissioner, who set himself up as a mediator between mother and son, and afterward gave out my private letter without my consent, for the purpose of bringing scandal on my poor mother and disgrace and injury to myself. If it is absolutely true that my dear mother is still living, I shall take the earliest opportunity to provide for her comfort and smooth her pathway to the tomb during the golden sunset of life. I have only to say at present, in my own defense, that when the hot fire of revenge burns down, time will do me justice. Very respectfully,

JOHN A. JOYCE.

GOLD SCARCE IN BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore *American* refers to the great inconvenience and loss which Baltimore importers have suffered recently by reason of the scarcity of gold coin wherewith to pay duties, and says: "The importers of toys and fancy goods are now feeling the effect of this scarcity in a special manner. Some of them who only desired $50, $100, or $200 to pay duties, were compelled to wait several days before they could get their goods out of bond. It is hardly credible, but it is a fact that one importer who wanted $50 visited four brokers' offices before he could secure that small amount. Those who wish larger amounts have to wait until they can, through their correspondents, buy gold notes in New-York. The committee of Baltimore sugar importers who recently visited Washington in reference to drawbacks on sugars, called the attention of Treasurer New to the trouble that existed here on account of the sub-Treasurer having discontinued the sale of gold memorandum checks. They urged upon Mr. New the necessity that existed for affording them relief, and he promised that he would see what could be done. On Friday last one of the committee addressed a letter to Mr. New, reminding him of their visit and his promise, and it is expected that a favorable answer will be received shortly. The excuse for the discontinuance of the sale of gold memorandum checks here, was that there was some falling off in the coin receipts from duties, and in consequence not sufficient gold to pay the interest on the United States bonds held in Baltimore."

THE DISCRIMINATIONS OF THE LAW.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* prints brief summaries of some interesting decisions by the Supreme Court of Iowa. One case is thus reported: "T. S. Egglesheet placed four checks and a deposit check in a bank account-book, and presented the book to the Teller of the First National Bank of Davenport, to have the amount (about five thousand dollars) credited to him therein. The Teller did not do it. Subsequently the checks were discovered to be forgeries. Egglesheet was brought before the court on four indictments—one for each check. He was convicted on the first and sentenced. On the second he demurred and pleaded the former conviction. The court overruled the demurrer, and he was convicted and sentenced on each indictment. The Supreme Court holds that when the defendant, by one muscular action and at one volition, passed to the bank four forged checks, he committed but one crime, and not four; that the uttering of the four checks at one time should have been set forth in one indictment, and proof that any one was a forgery would sustain the indictment. The case was remanded for new trial."

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 16, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BOSOM FRIENDS—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE CONNIE SOOGAH—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA DAME AUX CAMELLIAS—Mr. Charles Fechter.

HITCHCOCK'S THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE—Mr. Josh Hart.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE—THE FLATTERER—VARIETIES.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—HEBREW CHARITY FAIR in aid of Mt. Sinai Hospital.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

CHICKERING HALL.—CONCERT OF ENGLISH GLEES—Miss Henrietta Beebe, Miss Louise Finch, Mr. J. R. Nilsen.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—OURS—Mr. Lester Wallack.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The third-term question came up yesterday in the House, and a resolution against it was carried by a vote of 232 to 18. We are afraid this vote will not suffice to dispel the great nightmare of our politics. It is curious to consider what it is that gives the third-term bugbear its vitality. We can honestly testify that we do not know of anybody who is even suggesting the reelection of President GRANT—perhaps it may be said that we are not in the way of hearing such suggestions, seeing that we have always opposed the idea. But Gen. GRANT himself has declared that it is far from his intention to seek a renomination, and numbers of persons who have talked with him on the subject have asserted that he repeats the same thing to them. Is he secretly working one way and talking another? We confess we see no evidence of it. It is his great strength before the country—a strength which Democratic attacks upon him have not at all diminished—that gives rise to the impression that a third term is not impossible. The editor of *Harper's Weekly*, for example, must be secretly convinced that Gen. GRANT is the most popular man in the Republican Party to-day, or he would never dread his nomination so much as he does. Is it not strange that, since he has thought it worth while at this early day to discuss the probabilities of the Presidential canvass, he does not even mention Mr. BRISTOW, or Mr. FISH, or Mr. WASHBURNE, and other gentlemen whom the Democrats themselves regard as formidable opponents in the field?

Congress will doubtless adjourn from Monday next till the 4th of January, and long-headed Democrats must secretly wish that it could be adjourned over the Presidential election. For the Democratic Party has already revealed its utter inability to deal with any of the great questions of the day. What it would do if it were in power must partly be left to conjecture; but the people may profitably study that question in the light of what the Democrats in Congress are actually doing now that they are on their good behavior, and have every motive for avoiding mistakes. Some of them have proposed to pay Customs duties in paper instead of gold—others are endeavoring to resist the resumption of specie payments at the time fixed upon last session. What sort of financial policy should we be likely to have under Democratic rule? It is an interesting, and surely a highly important question, and the course of the Democrats in Congress during the present session is evidently destined to throw much light upon it. Thus far, their proceedings have only been calculated to awaken mingled alarm and suspicion in the public mind.

We are glad to be able to state that the House has, thus early in the session, placed itself on record against the granting of any new subsidies to railroad and other corporations. It is the only safe policy. The evidence in the Pacific Mail case last year was so fatal to the subsidy system, that it required an immense amount of assurance for any member of Congress to bring forward a proposition for wasting the public money on any new schemes of the same kind. The evidence in the Pacific Mail case is before the people, and it renders impossible the granting of another subsidy, or ought to do so. To-day we have Mr. SCOTT's Texas-Pacific project—to-morrow it will be another wild enterprise, warranted, of course, to "develop the resources of the country." The true and only safe way to develop the resources of the country just now is to double-lock the national exchequer. The vote against the subsidy system yesterday was 218 to 33—carried by what Mr. FLORENCE calls "a large majority."

Every resolution offered by Republicans in favor of "hard money" proves to be a pit for the Democrats, and they straightway tumble headlong into it, one over the other. Yesterday Mr. HALE, of Maine, proposed a resolution which did nothing more than embody in set phrases the principles agreed upon last year, and approved by Republican conventions everywhere, and by Democratic conventions in New-York and a few other places. But it fell like a bomb-shell among the Democrats in the House. Mr. WOOD thought it ought to be referred to a committee—Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, moved to lay it on the table. Some of the Democrats went to Mr. JONES and begged him to withdraw his motion, and he did so. There never was seen such a thick fog as that in which the Democrats are now fumbling about. Have they no leaders, or have their leaders no common-sense?

An analysis of the negative vote on Mr. HOLMAN's resolution condemning subsidies—that is, of the vote in effect in favor of subsidies—is instructive. It amounted to thirty-three. Of these just two-thirds, or twenty-two, were Democrats, and one-third, or eleven, Republicans. Of the latter, three were from Pennsylvania, led, very naturally, by Mr. KELLEY; two were from Louisiana, one each from North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Kentucky, and Minnesota. The last named was the notorious DUNNELL. Of the whole number of negative votes, seven came from Virginia, four from Texas, three each from North Carolina and Kentucky, four from Pennsylvania, two from Minnesota, two from Tennessee, two from Mississippi, two from Louisiana, two from Missouri, one from Arkansas, and one from South Carolina. Twenty-seven came from the South, four from the East, and two from the West.

The details of the forthcoming prosecution of the Chicago Whisky Ring which were exclusively published in THE TIMES of yesterday, have produced some little excitement in Washington. The Democrats are waking up to a perception of the fact that the escape of any of those implicated directly or indirectly in the whisky frauds is exceedingly improbable. The Government, instead of showing signs of halting in the work, as was charged a few days ago, is preparing to extend the range of the prosecutions and to throw fresh vigor into their conduct. The Democratic organs which fondly hoped that the curtain was to be let down on the "tragedy" at St. Louis, will probably be somewhat disgusted at its rising on another equally momentous one at Chicago.

The "interviews" with Mr. THURLOW WEED which the *Herald* has been publishing are very curious. Mr. WEED is represented to have talked in a way which suggests to our contemporary, the Utica *Herald*, as it must have done to many other persons, that he knows something more about TWEED's escape than he has at present thought proper to divulge. In Tuesday's New-York *Herald* he is represented to have said that he called upon TWEED in his "island residence"—a phrase which deserves to become classic—three times. "I did not go," said Mr. WEED, "without consultation with others." Being asked for information as to TWEED's present whereabouts, Mr. WEED is reported as answering, "I wish to make it clear to myself just how far I ought to go—that is, at the present time." The report goes on:

> "Well, what were the particulars and result of your conversations with him?
>
> That is exactly what I am hesitating to tell you about, until the present condition of TWEED and the reasons therefor are better known from others than from myself."

Again—Mr. WEED, *loquitur:*

> "First, let me say that I feel certain that Mr. TWEED has not gone abroad. Then I have reason for believing that before making a public declaration of all the peculiarities of the cases, with the conduct of which the people have serious cause for complaint, he would insist upon seeing free from trouble on his account at least two of his co-workers; for instance, WOODWARD and—well, I can't remember his name—but another of those who may be supposed to have acted under his control and by his direction in much that they did. * * * However, I may say that in a very few days, should matters culminate, as they now seem likely to do, I shall be able to give you more information of interest in relation to TWEED and his cases than I now feel at liberty to do."

Upon all this the Utica *Herald* makes some rather sharp remarks. We, for our parts, beg to express the hope that if Mr. WEED has any information in his possession touching the present abode of Mr. TWEED, he will without delay communicate it to the proper authorities.

REPEALING THE LEGAL TENDER CLAUSE.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in the course of that portion of his report to Congress which relates to the resumption of specie payments, uses the following language: "The existing provision of law making United States notes legal tender for all debts, both public and private, with certain exceptions relating to transactions with Government, is an artificial barrier to the use of gold and silver, tending not only to prevent the flow of gold toward this country, but promoting the shipment abroad of our own production of the precious metal. For this reason Congress should abolish the legal-tender quality of the notes, as to all contracts made and liabilities arising after a fixed day. The first day of January, 1879, being already fixed by law as the time when the redemption of United States notes then outstanding shall begin, it would be proper and safe to provide that such notes shall not be legal tender for contracts made, or liabilities incurred after the first day of January, 1877. Such an act would not too suddenly change the value of the notes, and would not affect injuriously either debtors or creditors, but would remove a present obstruction to the retention of our gold and silver production, and create a demand for the return of gold now abroad, thus promoting final resumption by preparing the country for it."

This states the main argument in regard to the repeal of the legal-tender clause in a very clear form, and appears to us to answer in substance all the objections that we have seen against the measure—certainly all those that are worthy of serious consideration.

It has been objected to the Secretary's proposition that it was an act of bad faith; that after the Government had given the legal-tender quality to the notes, it has no right to take it away—no moral right, and probably none in law which the Supreme Court would recognize. This argument, in a legal point of view, may have some force. We do not pretend to judge of that. The Supreme Court's previous decisions on the subject of legal tender do not seem to us to indicate the likelihood of any such view of the repeal of the clause. There may be constitutional questions involved which do not appear on the surface; but the benefits to be derived from the adoption of the Secretary's recommendation are so great that, if there is not any well-defined constitutional objection, we should be in favor of trying the measure.

Another objection is that the withdrawal of the legal-tender quality of the United States notes would deprive the country of more than one-half its currency, and leave the banks and the Government in competition for the gold with which to redeem their issues. This objection seems to us to be overstrained. The repeal proposed by the Secretary is to apply only to contracts made after Jan. 1, 1877. For the purpose of settlement of debts existing at that date, the notes would still be legal tender. As to contracts entered on afterward, every person would know what he was to expect and would conform himself to circumstances. For our own part, as we do not believe that the addition of the legal-tender quality to the notes ever conferred any serious advantage, so we do not believe that its repeal would incur any serious injury. The notes would continue to be used as bank notes are now, not with reference to their redeemability, but with reference to their intrinsic value and the needs of commerce. The bank notes are to-day redeemable in United States notes; the United States notes are redeemable in nothing; the first rest on the securities deposited with the Treasury, the second on the good faith of the Government, and neither on any possibility of at present getting dollar for dollar in gold for them.

On the other hand, we must remember that the repeal of the legal-tender clause would be a long step in the direction of specie payments, and one which would never be retraced. When the country gets ready to take it, the remainder of the road will be short and rapidly traversed. The notes, therefore, would be improved rather than diminished in value by the repeal of the legal-tender clause, because it would then be known that they were surely to be redeemed in gold, and that at no distant period. The effect likely to be exerted by this fact upon their current use is too obvious to require any urging. In our opinion it would be sufficient to render any fears as to the result of the step upon business quite unnecessary.

We have little expectation that this House of Representatives will consent to any measure so simple and direct in its approach to specie payments as the one the Secretary recommends. The Democratic majority shows no signs of reason on this question. It is made up of men who cannot forget old Mr. ALLEN's glowing prophecies of political success to be had by promising unlimited paper money, and who have not yet learned that these prophesies have all been falsified. But the country owes a debt of gratitude to the Secretary and the President, who, in the face of an adverse majority in the House, have "driven in the stakes" at the point we have now reached, and by proposing to go further made it plain that at least there should be no retreating. It is a great gain to have the Executive Department immediately concerned with finance, and the President also firmly planted in a position more advanced than any the Government has occupied in seven long years. And if the Democrats would take a friendly hint from us, they would try to see that the only way in which to prevent the President's and Mr. BRISTOW's position from commanding victory for the Republican Party in the election next year, is to frankly share it. This, however, the Democrats are not likely to have the sense to do.

THE UNION FERRY LEASE.

The Corporation Counsel has declared against the legality of the ten years' lease of the five principal Brooklyn ferries, at present held by the Union Ferry Company. That lease was granted in May, 1870, for the nominal annual rent of $1. During the previous ten years, the ferry company had paid a rent of $103,000 a year, and the greatly enhanced value of the franchise in 1870 made this lease a virtual surrender on the part of the City of at least a million and a half of dollars. The equivalent obtained from the ferry company for this sacrifice was a reduction of passenger fares during the two and a half hours morning and evening in which the largest proportion of working people cross between the two cities. This bargain was closed without any examination of the company's books to determine whether the rent remitted was fairly offset by the concession made by the company. As the ferry company promptly acceded to the terms offered by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, it may be safely assumed that these terms did not in the least prejudice the modest dividend of ten per cent. to which the company is "restricted" by its articles of association.

The Corporation Counsel shows that the authority for making this lease was found in a clause of the City Tax Levy of 1869, empowering the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, "in such manner as they shall deem best for the interests of the City, from time to time, to lease City property." Mr. WHITNEY very properly holds that this cannot be construed as an authorization to give leases away for nothing. That would have been equivalent to empowering the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to alienate the entire property of the Corporation for a term of ten years at least, and thus to wipe out the revenues which are pledged for the redemption of a large proportion of the City debt. It might or might not be the interest of New-York to part with a million and a half of dollars for the benefit of the people of Brooklyn, but it is certain that the Sinking Fund Commissioners of 1870 grossly exceeded their powers in diverting revenues from the purpose designated by law to a purpose certainly not contemplated by the authors of the act of 1869.

If the entire lease is illegal, it is hardly necessary to prove that part of it is doubly so. The use of wharf property belonging to the City was included in the grant of ferry franchises. But under the act of 1870 constituting the Dock Department, the right to grant leases of wharf property was expressly vested in the Commissioners of Docks. That act became law before the bargain with the Union Ferry Company was concluded, and that bargain must, therefore, be held as coming under its provisions. This view has been recently affirmed by judicial decision in the case of the Staten Island Ferry Company, and will, therefore, be made the basis of an action to recover from the Union Ferry Company the value of the use of the wharf and bulk-head property occupied by them since the date of the "pretended lease."

Meanwhile, immediate steps are to be taken to relet the five ferries under the control of the Union Ferry Company, with the view of obtaining a fair and reasonable rent for their franchises. The company will probably seek to prevent this action in the courts, and it will certainly resist the enforcement of the claim for back rent of the wharves and bulk-heads. When the lease is finally broken, the obligation of the company to accept reduced fares during certain hours of the day will, of course, go with it. The future regulation of fares would then become a proper subject for legislative action. That might fitly be preceded by a thorough examination of the books of the company, to determine in what way they have used their surplus revenues for "the improvement of the ferries." As it was stated in 1869 that "this company are not running these ferries for the purpose of making money," a benevolent and public-spirited corporation can hardly object to letting the public into the secret of how they contrive to spend their ample revenues. Ten per cent. is rather a larger dividend than so disinterested a set of stockholders ought to be content with in times like these, and there is a popular impression that it requires a good deal of ingenuity on the part of the Union Ferry managers to find the means of expending their surplus receipts. In any case, the company can have no reasonable objection to giving the people, whose servants they are, some explicit details about their very large and constantly increasing business.

AN OLD CONTEST REVIVED.

Cold weather, snow, ice, and slush will soon be upon us. People will begin to write to the TIMES, complaining of blocked streets, abominable street-cars, and the desirable boon of rapid transit. The prospect is not pleasant, and some residents of houses bordering on a cross-town railroad line are sensibly taking time by the forelock. They have commenced a suit to compel the Twenty-third Street Railway Company to remove the snow from their tracks by other means than plows, brooms, and shovels. This is the right way to go to work; if the complainants waited until the snow was on the tracks, and was thence plowed into the gutters, the law's delay might leave the nuisance unabated until it was removed by the heat of another Summer. Last Winter, on this same line of railway, the indignant householders took the remedy into their own hands, and, after the railway company had heaped the snow up on each side of the street, they turned out in strong force and shoveled it back again. The corporation sent down its servants to contend with the ardent patriots of Twenty-third street, and a lively battle ensued. Usually, the citizens, who were cheered by the consciousness that they were defending their own cellars and front door-steps, were victorious. The mercenaries worked with the dogged determination of men who got their pay whether the snow which they shoveled staid on the track or not. So when they retired from the field, covered with unclean snow and the derision of their opponents, it was only to return with a tremendous plow by night. They cleared the tracks at last, while the enemy slept. It was a gallant but unequal struggle. The bloated corporation finally won.

This year Mr. PRIME and his associates propose to have the question once more settled in the courts, and in advance of the coming of the snow and the assembling of the Legislature. While the battle of the shovels was going on last Winter along the line of the Twenty-third Street Railway, Mr. JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, and other residents on the route of the Tenth Street and Christopher Street Railway, began legal proceedings against the corporation. In this case, the street-car company was finally brought into collision with the City authorities, as the question presented to Judge ROBINSON, in the Court of Common Pleas, was simply whether the Police had the right to shovel snow from the sides of the street upon the tracks. It was argued for the company that their road was built and chartered for the public convenience, and that the uses of the road could not be fulfilled if the tracks were obstructed. Judge ROBINSON decided in favor of the corporation, and in his decision he laid down the unpalatable doctrine that the railway companies practically owned the streets. He said that the Legislature had the right to shut up any street in any city or town in the State; that the Legislature had granted certain rights in these streets to the railway corporations, and that these rights could not be destroyed or impaired by the City. Of course, it follows that if the Legislature may shut up a street it may delegate that right to a corporation which has been granted a franchise in the streets. This position was taken by the counsel for the railway company when the case came before Judge DONOHUE, of the Supreme Court, on appeal. The counsel assumed that if the enjoyment of the franchise granted to the railway companies required that a street must be closed to all other traffic, it must be closed. That is to say, if the corporations require the streets, the citizens must give them up. In this court the decision of Judge ROBINSON was affirmed.

If this is good law, and we must presume that it is, notwithstanding the new suit brought in the Superior Court, the only redress left our citizens must be sought in the Legislature. And it must be admitted that since the street railways have acquired a vested interest in public affairs, the prospect of relief from that quarter is not encouraging. One court, at least, has decided that the Legislature has given the railway companies the rights which the people had once possessed. The real owners of the streets are those corporations whose lines cross, or traverse, every thoroughfare in the City. If they demand the closing of any one of these streets in order that they may enjoy their franchises profitably and without inconvenience, there is nothing in law to prevent them. They may plow a narrow tunnel through a snow-piled thoroughfare, making it impassable for ordinary vehicles, choking cellars with an overflow of melted snow, covering the sidewalks, and generally asserting their supremacy in that particular part of the City. At any rate, this is law, as propounded by two important courts. That the Legislature which gave these extraordinary privileges to the corporations never intended to make them so ample we must presume. The question now is, will the citizens be permitted to have a modest portion of their rights restored to them? They do not ask that the tracks be taken up and removed. But they do ask that the railway companies be required to clear their tracks without taking virtual possession of the property along the line of their route.

A NEW DANGER OF THE SEA.

It is difficult to believe the report which comes from Bremerhaven to the effect that the can of dynamite which recently exploded with such fatal effect was deliberately prepared and shipped with the intention of blowing the *Mosel* to pieces, after she had reached the middle of the Atlantic. The telegraph asserts that an American named THOMAS has confessed that he was the originator of the plot, and that his object was to obtain the insurance upon his baggage or such other property as he may have had on board the vessel. That such a confession has been made seems reasonably certain, but most persons will believe that the man THOMAS is insane, and that his alleged plot existed only in his imagination. The enormity of the crime will be held to render it incredible without the most conclusive evidence, and so far the only evidence which has been obtained is the self-accusation of a man who may very probably have been crazed by the terrible results of his criminal folly in attempting to secretly convey a case of dynamite on board a passenger steamer.

But unwilling as we may be to believe that any man could deliberately plan such horrible and wholesale murder, it must be admitted that the crime has not been without precedents. There are men who tamper with switches, or place obstructions on railway tracks, for the purpose of wrecking passenger trains. It is certainly no worse to wreck a vessel carrying a hundred passengers than to wreck a railway train carrying even a larger number. The latter crime, however, is not an uncommon one in this country, and it is probably attempted at least half a dozen times every year on one or another of our railways. A closer parallel to the alleged plot of THOMAS is furnished by the ship-owners who, as Mr. PLIMSOLL has shown, deliberately send unseaworthy and heavily insured ships to sea for the express purpose of securing their insurance money through the loss of the vessels and the probable drowning of their crews. If men claiming to be respectable, and maintaining a fair reputation among their fellows, can be systematically guilty of such atrocious villainy, it is not impossible that some miscreant should exist who is bad enough to attempt the very crime which THOMAS has confessed.

While it is improbable that there was any intention of blowing up the *Mosel*, inasmuch as any man who was sufficiently cold-blooded to plan such a crime would hardly have felt remorse enough to induce him to confess it, the alleged confession suggests a danger which the steam-ship companies will do well to guard against. It is not impossible that the story told by THOMAS may incite some villain to attempt the perpetration of a precisely similar crime. A rigid inspection of all goods shipped on board steamers, and all baggage not accompanied by its owners, would not only render any such attempt abortive, but would put a stop to the practice of shipping dangerous articles under false names. There is no doubt that dynamite, phosphorus, and other chemicals which cannot be openly shipped on board passenger vessels, are often carried without the knowledge of the ship-owners. The traveling public must be protected against such dangers, and it is the duty of the companies to take active measures to prevent the possibility of their occurrence.

IN BEHALF OF POOR CHILDREN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

So far your kind insertion of my appeal in behalf of the New-York Infant Asylum has brought, in addition, books from Harry and George, books from two young ladies, toys and books from Mary and Nellie, books and toys from Harry O. Tallmadge, Yonkers, toys and books from a little girl, name unknown, and picture books from Miss Lily Prime, for all of which a thousand thanks. But as yet one solitary doll has walked in on two fine legs—though it has only one arm. What shall I do? If I give it to one of our little warblers the rest will immediately turn into squallers! Please, good mothers, send some ten-inch dolls to gladden the half-inch hearts of our babies.

Mrs. FANNY BARROW,
No. 178 Madison avenue.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1875.

CHEEVER'S CLAIM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to Mr. Benjamin H. Cheever's last, as well as to others to come, it is enough for me to say, to cover the entire ground, that Mr. Cheever filed his bogus claim under a perjured oath. He also swore in his examination before Register Ketchum that the papers which he was called upon to produce were out of his possession, having been placed in a trunk and given in charge of his servant, who disappeared with them three years since. I positively assert that these identical papers have been exhibited by Mr. Cheever within the past six months, and repeatedly offered for sale; the public can therefore judge, under such circumstances, as to the credibility of any statements emanating from him. I will not, consequently, undertake to answer in detail his calumnies.

In this connection I would say that many of Mr. Cheever's friends who attempt to apologize and explain his recent eccentricities do so by attributing them to an impaired intellect, and in justification of that conclusion refer to the time when it is well known he lost his mind, and was in consequence, for the protection of others as well as himself, compelled to be taken care of as provided by law. In view of these facts the public are not likely to pay much attention to his vagaries; neither should they in consequence judge him too harshly.

HENRY CLEWS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS.

HERR WACHTEL IN "LOHENGRIN."

Mr. Neuendorff presented "Lohengrin" at the Academy of Music, last evening, in a manner which entitles him to commendation. It may here be observed that Mr. Neuendorff was the first to make the opera known to the New-York public, at the Stadt Theatre, five years ago, and although it has since been interpreted with an *ensemble* and a stage attire far superior to those of the earlier performance, the debt of gratitude ought not to be overlooked on that account. Herr Wachtel's manager has now added to the weight of the obligation by affording Wagner's admirers—and they are neither few nor cold—another opportunity of hearing his elaborate and powerful music. It will be inferred that the present interpretation of the opera is not equal to its rendering by Mr. Strakosch's artists, but the presence of Signor Campanini, Mme. Nilsson, and M. Maurel under the same banner is not a matter of every day occurrence, and we have reason to be grateful for good without always clamoring for great work. Mr. Neuendorff's orchestra was, last night, both large and proficient, and his chorus, though not quite as precise as the musicians, was numerous and in excellent condition. The orchestra and chorus are half the battle in "Lohengrin," and they enhanced vastly the worth of the representation to which we now refer. The efforts of Herr Wachtel and Mme. Wagner were, however, far from ineffective. Herr Wachtel's singing and acting were not nearly so refined as Signor Campanini's, whose *Lohengrin* we have always considered as perfect, but we are glad to say that he was not boisterous, and that the personation was not deficient in the simple dignity which we are wont to associate with the character. Only once or twice did Herr Wachtel actually go astray, his mishaps being confined to the grand duet, in which he occasionally appeared unfamiliar with his notes. Throughout the remainder of the opera, his bearing and delivery left nothing to desire. Mme. Wagner's *Elsa*, though the lady's voice is wanting in richness and power, was, in spite of this disadvantage, a most praiseworthy effort—one more praiseworthy, even, than Herr Wachtel's. Mme. Wagner sang the tuneful and expressive music allotted to *Elsa* with never-failing taste and with infinite feeling, and the result was gratifying in no ordinary degree. A third portrayal commands particular notice: that of *Ortrud*, in which Mme. Clara Perl's broad tones and vigorous dramatic impulses produced a capital impression, mainly, of course, in the scenes of the second act. Further detail there is no occasion to attempt. "Lohengrin" having been given so often in this City that its "points," which are invariably appreciated, must be fresh in the recollection of most readers. Yesterday, *Elsa's* first couplets and the splendid quintet, partly unaccompanied, in the first act, and the duet for *Elsa* and *Ortrud* in act the second went especially well, but as no unpleasant incident happened at any stage of events to interfere with the charm and eloquence of the opera—a charm and an eloquence which may not at once be perceptible, but which are genuine and ever-increasing with acquaintance with "Lohengrin"—it is only fair to reassert the favorable opinion advanced already as to the success of Mr. Neuendorff's revival. Wagner's work, which was enjoyed last evening by an audience that filled the house and was steady in its attention and liberal in its applause, will be repeated to-morrow.

BRIEF MENTION.

"La Maîtresse Légitime" will be given at the Lyceum Theatre, this evening.

Mr. Lester Wallack appears at the Brooklyn Theatre this evening in "Ours."

Mr. Charles Roberts, Jr., will read this evening, at Steinway Hall, before the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen.

Mme. Carreño-Sauret, Señores Cervantes and White, M. Emile Sauret, M. Werner, and Mr. Caryl Florio will give a concert at Chickering Hall, to-morrow evening.

A concert will be given at the Church of the Anthon Memorial, in West Forty-eighth street, to-night. The programme will include Gounod's "Messe Solenelle," and some miscellaneous compositions, and Miss Thursby is to be its chief interpreter.

A concert of English glees will occur at Chickering Hall, this evening. Misses Henrietta Beebe, Louise Finch, and Anna E. Holbrook, and Messrs. J. R. Nilsen, G. C. Rockwood, W. C. Baird, and G. E. Aiken are to be the artists, and Bishop, Hatton, Leslie, Callcott, and Reissiger are represented on the programme.

THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IN PHILADELPHIA—ANNUAL REPORTS PRESENTED—THE DISPLAY OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—The Executive Committee of the United States Centennial Commission met here this afternoon, Hon. Daniel J. Morrell presiding. The annual report of the Director General was received and read, as was also a report of the Bureau of Construction and the report of the President of the Commission to Congress, the latter being a comprehensive sketch of the work up to the present time. Dr. Loring, of Massachusetts, gave notice that to-morrow he would call up the question of a display of educational facilities at the Exhibition. The Doctor desires a thorough exhibit of our system of schools of all grades and varieties, and also of the social science institutes. He will advocate that a special building be assigned for this purpose, so that the display may be as fine as possible, and show the progress made by us as a nation in this regard. The committee this evening attended the Lady Washington reception given under the auspices of the Women's Centennial Executive Committee at the Academy of Music. The sessions will be resumed at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION AT THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The works contributed by members of the Academy and other artists to the fund for the liquidation of the mortgage debt are now on view in the galleries of the Academy in Twenty-third street. There are seventy-two pictures in all, and it is probable that the number will be increased before the end of the week. Among the leading artists represented are Bierstadt, Whittredge, Boughton, Darley, Kensett, Casilear, McEntee, Mignot, Eastman Johnson, W. T. Richards and Gray. There are also two good and well-studied figures by the sculptor Rodgers, a boy and girl, which he entitles "Hide and Seek," natural in pose and expression, and telling their own story in a very pleasing manner. Among the more striking paintings are Eastman Johnson's "Old Captain," an ancient mariner, with seamed and weather-beaten face, who is enjoying through his telescope a view of the ocean and, perhaps, of some struggling bark that is vainly endeavoring to gain shelter from the storm. All that, however, is left to the imagination, for the artist has given us the old man and his telescope alone. The face is well molded and solidly painted; there is texture in the skin, as well as in the old fellow's rude habiliments. The touch is free and masterly, and reminds us of what Mr. Johnson used to do in times past. Mr. W. T. Richards has a fine marine piece, "The Receding Tide," delicate in touch and color, as usual, but not lacking in strength. Mr. Bierstadt has a "Rocky Mountain Scene," with some curious effects of light on the tree trunks in the foreground, and some very peculiar contrasts of color. "Dark Days," by Mr. Jervis McEntee, represents a young lady, whom melancholy has marked for its own, taking a walk through a somewhat gloomy landscape, beneath a cold autumnal sky. There is much genuine feeling in the work, and the sky is painted with unusual force. A tolerably good specimen by Kensett, with figures by Whittredge, entitled "An Afternoon on the River," will also attract attention. Mr. F. O. C. Darley has a crayon drawing, "Pilgrim's Traveling through the Wilderness," effective in its simplicity, and telling its own story without need of description, as such a picture should do. Mr. Boughton has also a small crayon, presented to the fund by Mr. S. P. Avery. Mr. Griswold has sent from Rome a carefully-painted view of Lariccia, and Mr. Jewell, who is also in the Imperial City, a "Roman Girl." From Mr. Vincent Colyer there is an interesting view of a Pueblo village, a stronger and altogether better work than Mr. Colyer usually gives us. Mr. T. W. Wood has a pretty story to tell, and tells it very prettily in his "Pick-a-back." Among the smaller works may be mentioned Mr. Gray's "Ophelia;" "Mediora," by Mr. Greene; landscapes by Shattuck, Whittredge, and Gay; figure pieces by Magrath, Ryder, Blauvelt, and Winslow Homer, and some well-painted flowers by Mrs. Granberry and Mr. Lambdin. The collection which is now open day and evening, free to the public, will be sold without reserve by Mr. Robert Somerville at 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, Dec. 21.

Immediately after the sale of this collection the galleries will be occupied by that of the Artists' Fund Society, which will be followed by that of the American Society of Artists in Water Colors, and this by the regular Spring exhibition of the Academy, so that for some months to come the galleries of the Academy will be filled, and will doubtless attract crowds of visitors, in spite of bad times and tight money markets.

DEFAULTING COLLEGE TREASURER.

A DEFICIT OF $30,000 DISCOVERED IN THE ACCOUNTS OF THE LATE DANIEL BLAISDELL, THE FORMER TREASURER OF DARTMOUTH COLLEGE—THE LOSS MADE GOOD BY HIS FAMILY.

HANOVER, Dec. 15.—People here are very much astonished at the discovery, just made, of a heavy deficiency in the accounts of the late Daniel Blaisdell, for forty years Treasurer of Dartmouth College, and for the last ten or twelve years President of the Dartmouth Savings Bank and of the National Bank in this place.

Mr. Blaisdell, before his appointment as Treasurer of the college, was a lawyer, and practiced for some years, but in 1833 moved to Hanover and assumed the Treasurer's duties, which he performed until the time of his death, which occurred in the month of August last. The usual examination of the college funds is made by the Finance Committee in June, but this year the accounts were not ready for examination, and the visit of the committee was postponed until the following month. They first looked over carefully the miscellaneous accounts, which proved to be, as far as could be seen, all straight, this account including the bills of students, fuel, improvements, &c. When the examination came to the funds of the institution, consisting principally of United States bonds of different denominations, Mr. Blaisdell said these were at his house in his safe there, and in the afternoon they were seen. They were in different-sized packages, and in amount corresponded to the required sum, something like eighty or ninety thousand dollars. As the given sums appeared to be on deposit, the committee reported that the accounts were correct. A short time after the death of Mr. Blaisdell, Mr. Huntington, the Treasurer of the savings bank, visited Mr. Alfred O. Blaisdell, son of the former Treasurer of the college, and demanded funds belonging to the bank in the possession of Mr. Blaisdell to the amount of between twenty-five and thirty thousand dollars, saying Mr. Blaisdell had claimed that the safe at his house was much better and safer than the bank vault, and that accordingly he had allowed him to place that amount of United States bonds there for safe keeping. The son, thinking there was a mistake, said the bonds were the property of the college, but the Treasurer confidently gave him the number of the bonds from his books, the date they bore, and the time when they were delivered to his father, and on examination they were found as stated, with a wrapper on which was the bank's name. On this showing the bonds were delivered to the bank and the Finance Committee at once notified, the notice reaching them about Oct. 1. Official investigation at once followed, and but one result could be reached—that there was a deficit in the college funds, and to even greater amount than the bonds reclaimed by the bank. It seems that the investigation of the bank affairs, coming at a different time from the college examination, enabled Mr. Blaisdell to present the securities of the Finance Committee of the college, who did not know the number of the bonds they held, the wrapper containing them being concealed from view, and at the examination of the bank return them to that corporation, and thus skilfully conceal his defalcation by making them do double duty. An investigation made both by experts and by the committee into the other accounts with the college showed his manner of keeping accounts very faulty and badly managed. In the entries of sales of Dartmouth lands there seems to be striking irregularities, one authority making it as much as $10,000, but it is thought that further investigation will reduce this somewhat. One other serious fault seems to be the omission to give credit for the interest accumulated on notes and other securities, of which at least for two or three years the books show nothing. One note, given for lands sold, of which the college should have the value, of $10,000, has been found, and, it is supposed, is unpaid, and the hope is raised that others may yet be recovered. At the time these notes were received they were entered on the books to the account of the college as an equivalent for so much cash, and it is not ascertained that the payment of these is on the records, nor are the notes to be found. According to present appearances the defalcation must reach at least $30,000.

The cause of this serious deficit seems at present to be a matter of speculation. The best and most charitable view of the matter is taken by every one. One of those who was well acquainted with his affairs, and with the college business, this afternoon expressed the belief that at first the trouble arose from Mr. Blaisdell's neglect to keep his books up, trusting too much to his memory, and thus drifting behind. Also that the unfortunate man had engaged to some extent in the land business, buying a tract of rough land and expending large sums in clearing and enclosing it with a fine wall, and in company others dealing in the "Lock lands," the value of which seems to have greatly decreased in the last century. Mr. Blaisdell also had made large improvements in his buildings and grounds, employing a gardener to keep the garden in perfect order. Taking into account the small salary received by the Treasurer—at first but $300 per annum; afterward $700, until for the last five years he was annually paid $1,500—it is but reasonable to suppose that these various causes have been productive of the unhappy result.

Mr. Blaisdell's reputation, during his life, was so far above reproach or suspicion that, although his habit of guarding from all publicity the college accounts was sometimes criticized, no one ever dreamed that that course was adopted to cover up dishonesty on his part. He was fully trusted by the College Trustees, and was always apparently careful of the interests in his charge.

The exposure of his defalcations falls heavily upon his family and large circle of friends.

Promptly on the result of the investigation being made known to his family and relatives, they came forward and have placed the property left by Mr. Blaisdell at the disposal of the college, saying that no loss shall fall to that institution from the defalcation. This action has drawn the sympathy of all toward the family doubly bereaved, and brings feelings of the utmost charity for the shortcomings of the late Treasurer.

THE VIRGINIA SENATORSHIP.

THE LONG STRUGGLE ENDED — JOHN W. JOHNSTON, THE PRESENT SENATOR, RENOMINATED.

RICHMOND, Dec. 15.—The morning session of the caucus was spent in discussing numerous propositions looking to the adoption of some new rule regulating the manner of voting. A resolution was finally adopted rescinding the rule previously governing nominations, providing for the nomination of all candidates before the next ballot, dropping the person receiving the lowest vote on each succeeding ballot until a choice is made, and allowing no renominations.

The exciting contest was brought to a close this afternoon by the nomination of Hon. John W. Johnston, the present incumbent. Under the new rule adopted at the morning session of the caucus, seven candidates were placed in nomination and balloting was resumed. Four ballots resulted in the dropping of Judge Christian, Hon. John T. Harris, Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, and ex-Gov. Smith successively in the order named, leaving the field to Senator Johnston, Hon. John Goode, Jr., Representative of the Second Congressional District, and State Senator John W. Daniel. The roll was called for the next ballot, the forty-fourth, amid profound silence. This ballot resulted as follows: Johnston, 55; Daniel, 45; Goode, 39. Upon the announcement of this vote, and that the name of Mr. Goode would be dropped, the excitement became so great that some minutes elapsed before the roll for the forty-fifth ballot could be called, with the following result: Johnston, 75; Daniel, 64; Johnston receiving only three votes more than the number required to make a nomination. The Chairman announced the result of the ballot amid great applause and the caucus adjourned sine die.

The second ballot taken to-day in both houses of the Legislature resulted the same as yesterday, but to-morrow's ballot will result in the re-election of Senator Johnston.

CONSECRATION OF BISHOP BROWN.

TROY, Dec. 15.—Rev. John Henry Hobart Brown, S. T. D., of Cohoes, was consecrated Bishop of Fond du Lac, Wis., in St. John's Church this morning, Bishop Potter presiding. The sermon was preached by Bishop Welles, of Wisconsin. The following Bishops were present at the consecration: Right Rev. W. C. Doane, D.D., of Albany; Right Rev. B. H. Paddock, D. D., of Massachusetts; Right Rev. E. R. Welles, S.T. D., of Wisconsin; Right Rev. W. H. Bissell, D. D., of Vermont; Right Rev. W. Niles, D. D., of New-Hampshire, and Right Rev. John Scarborough, of New-Jersey. Rev. Mr. Averill, Rev. William Dafter, and Rev. Franklin H. Hall were present, representing the council of Fond du Lac. The Presbytery attending the Bishop elect was composed of Dr. William Payne, of Schenectady, and Rev. J. E. C. Smedes, of Raleigh, N.C. After the consecration a collation was served in the basement of the church, and a dinner will be given by Bishop Doane at his residence in Albany to-night.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

THE DISTRAUGHT ISLAND.

LOOKING TOWARD THE UNITED STATES—EXPECTANCY AS TO THE PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE—NEWSPAPER SENTIMENT—TIDINGS FROM THE SCENE OF THE PERENNIAL STRUGGLE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, Dec. 5, 1875.

The general interest for the past fortnight has centred in the intelligence received from abroad regarding the continuance of negotiations between Spain and the United States, which are pronounced to be in satisfactory progress. This, according to the *Diario de la Marina*, indicates simply that the President of the United States has had the good sense to express himself with due reserve on all subjects relating to Spain in his Message to Congress. The *Diario*, as well as the *Voz de Cuba*, has had its columns occupied almost exclusively for some time with the relations between the two Governments, especially as regards their reference to Cuban affairs and their connection with the President's Message, and both papers have largely drawn and commented upon the remarks of New-York journals. A great deal of interest has been shown as to the Message, which up to the present writing has not been received. Whenever there is any news which the Government desires to delay making public, the cable communications are reported to be interrupted. In the present instance, however, the interruption was undoubtedly due to the weather, for a "norther" has been blowing for the past three days. It is known here that the Message has been read to Congress, but as no extracts have been transmitted it is generally surmised that they are not of a character to be allowed immediate publicity. The *Diario* is of the opinion that the President will simply limit himself to stating that he awaits the termination of the negotiations pending before making any special reference to Cuba, and although public opinion in the United States has most energetically pronounced in favor of peace and against any intervention on the part of the Washington Government in the question "debated" in this island, yet aware of the too "angular" expressions the President sometimes uses, many fear that the Message may contain some phrase not in exact consonance with the views of the country.

SPECULATION IN GOLD.

Naturally, gold speculators have looked to the recent news as a means to work the market to their advantage, and gold has fluctuated between 115 and 100 in consequence. The telegrams announcing that Spain had acceded to the demands of the United States—and it was a bitter pill for the *intransigentes* here to swallow—dispelled the war cloud and gold fell. During the excitement this produced in Mercaderes street, two gold brokers came to fisticuffs, and one received such a blow that it knocked him speechless, and in falling he received such injuries that he died shortly after.

THE PERENNIAL CONFLICT.

The news from the insurrection is of the briefest—nothing of moment has occurred. A rumor is current that at Calimete, in the District of Colon, a battle took place between the Spanish troops and the insurgents, commanded by Maximo Gomez and Julio Sanguili. No particulars are given, however; nothing beyond the bare report of the encounter. Official reports state that Col. Herrera, with the Napoles Regiment, and the Camajuani Volunteer Cavalry, had an encounter at Remate de las Vueltas, on the 27th ult., with an insurgent party of 200 mounted men, commanded by the insurgent chieftains Valdez, Ramito, and Garcia. Col. Herrera inflicted upon them a loss of ten killed, and captured a number of horses and mules. Spanish loss, one killed and four wounded. Col. Herrera was engaged in an action near Seboruco de Remedios, with another band of insurgents, who fled, leaving four men killed, three horses, one Remington rifle, and eleven *machetes* behind them. A Spanish officer and three privates were wounded. The *Alba*, of Santa Clara, reports that Fort Quemado Hilario has again shown its worth as a means of protecting towns against sack and fire, for on the 27th its garrison beat off an insurgent band, with a loss of five killed. The *Alba* also reports the execution, by the Gomez detachment, of Antonio Gomez, taken prisoner with arms and ammunition in his hands, and that of the negro Hilario Peralta, accused and convicted of aiding and abetting the enemy. Nothing official has been reported from the Central and Eastern Departments, but a private letter from Santiago de Cuba states that there had been some trouble with the insurgents near Baracoa, and that Gen. Marni had gone down there to make things "all right." The man-of-war Tornado was cruising in the vicinity. Guantanamo was quiet. The French Government is pushing the Reygondeau affair, and the loyal Spaniards are very much vexed over it. Marni evidently thought when he got hold of the nice old Frenchman who commanded the squadron France sent to inquire into the matter, that he had put everything in order, and that in any case the unparalleled liberality of the Government in releasing all the French prisoners it had arrested, and against whom it had not the slightest proof, would place the French Government under an obligation that would completely obliterate any unpleasant feelings which the "frustrated" attempt at escape of poor Reygondeau might have caused. There is now a general certainty in Guantanamo that the death of Mr. Reygondeau was only the beginning of a series of atrocities which were to bring back the good old times of Boet and Cañizal in Cobre. Obregon, the Lieutenant Governor, and his "Ring" had a regular list drawn up of the "inconvenient" people whose removal by means similar to those employed in removing Reygondeau, was to promote the interests of Spain in the Guantanamo district. A preference was given on the said list to Cubans, but one or two foreigners, and a stray Spaniard were included. Fortunately for the others, Reygondeau's death produced such a strong impression, and was taken up so quickly by the Consuls and the French Government, that it became impossible to carry out the programme.

AN AMERICAN JOURNAL'S IDEA OF LIBERTY—LOUIS NAPOLEON OUTDONE.

From the New-York Tribune, Dec. 14.

It is ten days since Mr. Tweed walked away from his "ruined" family, and, so far as the public has been able to ascertain, the Police have not discovered a single intelligent clue as to his whereabouts. This is a pretty poor showing for Metropolitan Police. Though there is no general disposition to charge them with unwillingness to recapture the Boss, there are a good many ways in which the vigor of their search might apparently be increased. If, for instance, they believe Tweed is still in the City, as many of them are said to do, WHY COULD NOT EVERY HOUSE IN THE CITY HAVE BEEN SEARCHED BEFORE NOW? *Every good citizen would gladly have thrown open his doors to such a quest, and in cases where permission was refused, the necessary authority could easily have been obtained.*

From the World, Dec. 15.

There can be no doubt that the rearrest of Tweed would be hailed with satisfaction by all the most respectable people in New-York. But when the *Tribune* gravely proposes that in order to facilitate the rearrest of Tweed, the Police of Matsell and of Disbecker should be let loose to roam, without check and without a warrant, through all the houses in Manhattan Island, the *Tribune* takes the shortest and surest way to disgust all decent people with the prosecution of Tweed. The punishment of Tweed is needed mainly for the protection of property. But the personal liberty and the domestic rights of American citizens are also things worthy of protection. What with one class of journals upholding the right of the President of the United States to interpose his personal sensibilities between the prosecution of a great Government case and a high official clothed by statute with independent responsibilities, and another class of journals advocating the surrender of the ancient immunities of the American home, it is evident that there is a great field for the Democratic schoolmaster, and that it is high time he should be abroad.

THE SHOOTING AT NEWBURG.

CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL—EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENSE.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Dec. 15.—The trial of Robert Gibson for the attempted murder of Alfred Post at Newburg was continued in the court-room here today. The proceedings were opened for the prosecution by District Attorney Brown. The first witness called was William McMeekin, a well-known builder of Newburg, who saw the prisoner on the 17th of August last, shortly after the shooting. He testified as follows: On the day of the shooting, between 1 and 2 o'clock, was in the new house building on corner of Second and Montgomery; Gibson came in there and said he "was shooting at Post;" he had no pistol in his hand then; I inquired what Post he was shooting at, and he replied he was shooting at "Al" Post, President of the Highland National Bank; he said he was but a few feet off, and I said, "It's a wonder he didn't hit him;" he replied that "he scared him good, any way."

John C. Adams, Postmaster, testified that he lived in Newburg; saw Mr. Post soon after the alleged shooting; heard Gibson say that he intended to kill Mr. Post. In answer to question, he said that Gibson remarked that Mr. Post had taken away his wife, and he meant to kill him. Alfred Post was called and testified: Have known Robert Gibson about ten or fifteen years; have been President of Highland National Bank since 1867, and connected with it since 1839. The witness then detailed the shooting as given in yesterday's TIMES. Rev. G. W. Hinkle, of St. George's Mission Chapel, Newburg, was next called and testified that he was sent to the prison by Rev. Mr. Applegate, Gibson's Pastor, to talk to Gibson; Gibson said distinctly that the charge against Mr. Post was not improper intimacy with his wife; on the contrary, he said, the charge was that Mr. Post had broken up his family and removed his furniture from his home; in May, 1875, Gibson and wife had a separation; in July they were living together; Applegate sent me to prison to see Gibson, because he could not go himself. The case is still on.

THE WHITECHAPEL TRAGEDY.

THE WAINWRIGHTS AND THEIR PAST LIFE—A MEDICAL VIEW OF THE CASE.

The London *Daily Telegraph* of Dec. 3 has the following: "Nothing has yet been done or determined with regard to the two men convicted on Wednesday, the one of murder and the other of aiding in concealment of the fact. The period of Henry Wainwright's execution will probably be fixed to-day, as will also the time of Thomas Wainwright's removal to Pentonville or some other prison, but most likely to the one we have named. He may be detained for some days in Newgate before going with the next batch of felons to penal servitude; and, meanwhile, he has been set to the task of oakum picking, as is usual with prisoners who have received a sentence of the kind passed on him. It is said that he appears to feel more acutely the result of the recent trial than does his brother who is condemned to death. Whether or not they will be allowed to see one another is a question yet to be decided; but there is no rule or precedent for this indulgence, which may nevertheless be granted. The two visiting Aldermen to-day—Messrs. Sidney and Nottage—will have this matter, with some others, before them; and it is understood that reasons, which are indeed tolerably obvious, will be urged against a permission which, in different circumstances, might seem to be dictated by ordinary feelings of mercy. A statement from either or both of the convicts can be looked for through no other means than the plan, strictly in accordance with the prison laws, of keeping them apart.

Henry Wainwright is undoubtedly above the common stamp of murderers who have passed from ignominy into oblivion; and though of late years he has sunk in general estimation, friends are still forthcoming who mourn his infamy and his terrible fate, for the recollection of what he has been. He seems, indeed, not wholly to have slipped out of their regard, even in the later period of his profligate career; for it was only a few days before his apprehension that he spent an evening at the Beaumont Institution among a gathering of his old friends, persons of local influence and repute. It is easy, therefore, to account for the extraordinary interest which has been taken in his trial and sentence, especially in the eastern quarter of London. In an early stage of that trial it was rumored that Henry Wainwright had been a member of the Whitechapel Young Men's Christian Association, and though this report was promptly denied by the Secretary of that institution, there was so much ground for the statement as consists in the fact that Wainwright took an active interest in the working of such bodies, and was, in 1859 and 1860, a member of the Christ Church Institute, St. George's-in-the-East. He entered with ability and success into all the proceedings of that society, and was a prominent supporter of the musical and elocutionary classes. Performances in burlesques and farcical sketches increased his popularity, and he found time to carry his talents beyond the limits of his local connection, being occasionally engaged as a lecturer and entertainer at various suburban and provincial institutions, and passing with credit the ordeal of parochial criticism. As he advanced from youth to maturity of manhood these engagements became less frequent; but it is remembered of him that he was always ready to give his services in aid of any benevolent object, and that he has deserved the character which was given him by witnesses—among them a minister of the Gospel—at his trial. His last public appearance in the east of London was at the Beaumont Hall about two years since, when he gave a miscellaneous elocutionary entertainment, as one of the Winter series in connection with the Beaumont Philosophical Institution, of which he was also a member and a constant frequenter. Possessed of a good address, a pleasing manner and conversational ability, his society was in some request, and as a consequence his circle of acquaintances was unusually large. Such, at least, is the character he receives from the lips of those who formerly ranked among his friends."

In reference to the case the *British Medical Journal* says: "The protracted nature of the proceedings at the Central Criminal Court in the trial of the Wainwrights for the murder of Harriet Louisa Lane renders it impossible for us to give in this week's impression a scientific review of this remarkable case. In the mutilation of the body it resembles the case of the woman Brown, for the murder of whom a man named Greenacre was tried and convicted in 1837. On this occasion the body of the murdered woman was cut into three portions—the head was found at Paddington, the trunk in the East of London, and the limbs, six weeks afterward, in the district of Camberwell. The identity of the body was clearly made out, in spite of this attempt to defeat justice. In the Wainwright case the evidence shows that an attempt had been made to dispose of the body by burying it under the floor of a room, a quantity of chloride of lime being thrown over it and freely mixed with the earth of the grave. This was the mode in which the Mannings, husband and wife disposed of the body of a man named O'Connor, of whose murder they were convicted at the Central Criminal Court in 1849. These criminals used oil of vitriol and unslaked lime in burying the body, with a view of causing rapid decomposition. According to the evidence given in the Wainwright case, a large quantity of chloride of lime was used for the purpose, as it is suggested, of destroying the smell likely to arise from the putrefying remains. The attempt thus made to conceal an atrocious act of murder has signally failed. Assuming the correctness of the general and circumstantial evidence laid before the court during the last week, this crime has been accompanied by circumstances which only find a parallel in the former proceedings of the Thugs in India, so well described by Capt. Meadows Taylor. The unsuspecting victim, while feeding with the assassins one on each side of him, was within a short distance of the grave in which his body was to be laid. The digging of the grave went on while he was engaged in friendly converse with his hospitable murderers! According to the evidence adduced for the prosecution in the case of the Wainwrights, the grave had been deliberately prepared for the victim, and the chloride of lime had been already purchased as an aid to concealment. The medical evidence presents a number of important features which are likely to render this a leading case in medical jurisprudence."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the fourth floor of the five-story brick building No. 278 Pearl street, this City, occupied by John P. Connolly, japanner. The fire extended to the fifth floor, which is also occupied by Connolly, and before it could be extinguished considerable damage was sustained. Connolly's loss on stock and machinery is estimated at $1,000. The third floor is occupied by E. B. Ester & Son, manufacturers of painters' materials and druggists' turned-wood boxes; damage, chiefly by water, $2,000; insured for $30,000. The second floor is occupied by Wolf Brothers, brush manufacturers; loss, $1,000; insured for $25,000. The first floor is occupied by J. Higgins as a restaurant; damage, $800; insured for $1,000. The building was damaged to the extent of $500. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

A fire occurred at 11 o'clock yesterday morning on the first floor of the tenement-house No. 242 West Thirty-ninth street, this City, occupied by Sigismund Alexander, caused by a child throwing a burning stick on a bed. The building and contents were damaged to the extent of $1,500; fully insured.

Shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the cellar of the three-story dwelling in Avenue A, between Ninetieth and Ninety-first streets, this City, owned by Christian Arfman, and occupied by him as a grocery store. Damage, $500; insured for $3,200 in the Park Company.

A fire at Clam Lake, Mich., Wednesday night destroyed seven business houses. The total loss is estimated at $30,000; half insured.

A grist mill at Cheshire, Mass., owned by George Gordon, of Boston, was burned yesterday morning. Loss $10,000; partially insured.

A POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

PATRIOTIC ORDER OF SONS OF AMERICA—PRINCIPLES OF THE ORGANIZATION.

PORTLAND, Dec. 13, 1875.

To the Editor of the Portland (Me.) Press:

All have doubtless perused the letter as published in the *Daily Argus* of Dec. 10, from one John T. Foster to Hon. J. G. Blaine, past Speaker House of Representatives. The *Argus* man, not to let a good opportunity slip by to so show himself, launches forth in an editorial squib, and produces the following:

"Doubts have been expressed in regard to the genuineness of the letter from John T. Foster to James G. Blaine, published elsewhere. We have seen the letter and have not a particle of doubt in regard to its authenticity. It is equally certain that a vigorous effort is now making to extend this 'secret anti-Catholic order' in our own State, under the title of 'The Patriotic Sons of America.' While protesting to be non-political, in order the better to secure its spread, it is a miserable attempt to revive Know-nothingism and the mischievous bitterness of sectarian hate, in order thus to divert attention from the corruptions and shortcomings of the men in power. Let all good citizens beware of it, and let it die the early death which it richly merits."

This goes to show that he is wide of the mark, and knows nothing whatever of that of which he speaks. The following explains itself:

PATRIOTIC ORDER SONS OF AMERICA.

This patriotic organization was first organized in Philadelphia, in 1847, but, prior to the rebellion, its organization was very imperfect and its progress consequently slow, the ramifications not extending much beyond the Middle States, and when the war broke out a general enlistment of its members compelled its universal suspension. In 1866 the organization was revived and placed upon a substantial basis, and its members now seek to make it what it should and must be, the organization of the United States. The order has for its objects the inculcation of pure American principles; the opposition to foreign interference with State interests in the United States of America; the cultivation of a fraternal and brotherly love; the preservation of the Constitution of the United States, and the propagation of free education.

PREAMBLE OF THE ORDER.

Whereas, The experience of all ages and all countries distinctly showeth that popular liberty—born amid the din of battle, baptized in patriot blood, and rocked by the rude storms of civil strife—demands for its preservation against the rage of party spirit, the wiles of ambition, and the stern arm of power the undivided love of all her votaries, and the firm determination of all her friends in an eternal struggle with her foes. The history of the world most plainly proves that it is the business of one generation to sow the seed, of which another reaps the harvest, let it be of grain or tares, of good or evil.

Now, therefore, we, the undersigned Sons of America—children of its soil, reared beneath the shadow of its flag, loving it as none other can love, knowing it as none other can know, and having an interest in its future welfare, nearer, truer, deeper than all mankind beside, do hereby associate ourselves into an order for the purpose of maturing ourselves in the knowledge and encouraging each other in the practice of our rights and duties as citizens of a country in which we are called to exercise among our fellowmen the common rights of sovereignty. In which act of association we severally pledge ourselves to the observance and support of the laws of the land and regulations of this body, as becomes the sons of freemen, willing to submit to the restraints of social order, and acknowledging no other bonds but those of duty to our God, our country, and ourselves.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

No person shall be entitled to membership in the order except he be of good moral character, eighteen years of age, a believer in the existence of a Supreme being as the Creator and Preserver of the Universe; born on the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States; in favor of free education; opposed to any union of Church and State, and to the interference of any foreign power, directly or indirectly, in the affairs of this Government.

EXPLANATORY.

The Patriotic Order Sons of America has now assumed a position of power and influence which not only gives a guarantee of its ability to endure the changes and shocks of time and fortune, but to wield a controlling hand in shaping the future career of our nation, especially through its stern and indomitable resolve to shield the educational system of our land from bigoted and illegal sectarian influence. Its principles are home benevolence, the care of its sick, the burial of its dead, the protection of and assistance to all connected with it who may be in need, the patriotic love of country which impels a constant and vigilant watch over all that country's laws and liberties and a determination that they shall neither be broken nor contemned with impunity by home traitors or alien malcontents. Believing that the American born naturally feel most attached to their native land, we therefore consider that, while working hand in hand with that class of foreigners who believe in free education and the free principles of our Government, we do not conceive their admission to our order either necessary or advisable, particularly as there are other kindred organizations in which they can do good in their own way. We are proscriptive, not for proscription's sake, but to preserve harmony in our ranks, and to preserve the character of the order as instituted by its wise and thoughtful originators. We have no partisan political claims, obligations, or intentions. Our constitution is plain and easily understood, contradicting none, but sustaining all of the constitutional laws of our country. The regalia, a sash of red, white, and blue, studded with stars, like our country's banner, is simple, beautiful, and appropriate. The ceremonies are all founded on the history of our beloved native land. In name, in deed, and in all our objects we strive to be purely and truly—Patriotic Sons of America.

It is simply absurd to make such a statement as "while professing to be non-political in order the better to secure its spread, it is a miserable attempt to revive Know Nothingism." It is false in every particular, as the above explanation will show. I invite all good citizens of Portland and vicinity to investigate the matter of who and what the "Patriotic Order Sons of America" are. I will furnish our national constitution, by-laws, and local by-laws, and can very readily convince the most weak-minded that the statement alluded to above is entirely without foundation, and cannot be "backed up," as the history of the organization, of which I am proud I am a member of, will plainly show. Yours respectfully,

PRESIDENT WASHINGTON CAMP NO. 4.

JESSUP & CO.

No more attractive store is to be found on Broadway below Canal street, than that of Jessup & Co., the clothiers, opposite the City Hall Park. Its excellent location and fine appearance make it a daily object of interest to the hundreds and thousands of people who daily traverse the great business thoroughfare of the City, and those who, attracted by its outward show, indulge their curiosity so far as to enter the store and examine the goods, are not likely to leave it without making a purchase. Jessup & Co. have built up a large trade, both wholesale and retail, not only in their ready-made, but in their custom departments. Their stock of goods is an excellent one, and, if not so bulky as that of some other houses doing business in the same lines, in its good taste and fine quality it is unsurpassed by any. There is a special run at this time on certain kinds of suits which this house manufactures, and on their Ulsters and overcoats. The "Piccadilly" and the "Pall Mall" styles of coats are specially popular, from the fine quality of the material, the excellent cut, and exceedingly low price. These coats are kept on hand in large quantities, and are also made to order; so that any customer who cannot find a ready-made article to fit him, which is unlikely, can have the garment made to actual measurement, and thus be certain of a perfect fit. The stock of Ulsters is large, and in some respects unique. The ordinary Ulster is a very comfortable, but at the same time rather an unsightly-looking garment; but Jessup & Co. have had their Ulsters cut in a style which gives them the close and shapely fit of smaller overcoats. One of these, when belted and buttoned on the wearer, is really a handsome garment, and is as comfortable a covering as a man could wish to wear. In sack overcoats this house has some special attractions. The "combination coat" is quite an ingenious thing. This is an ordinary sack overcoat which may be made into an Ulster by the addition of a skirt. When the skirt is attached, which is done in such a way that the belt conceals the junction, the wearer has an excellent Ulster, good for traveling in the cars, and for other purposes. When he wishes to dispense with this long garment he slips off the skirt and stands forth arrayed in an ordinary overcoat, and an excellent fitting one, too. Another outer coat is the "Dominion coat,"—a Canadian style, very neat and elegant in its fit, and quite showy. These are among the articles for which there is the largest demand at this time, but the whole stock of Jessup & Co., is an excellent one and such as every one intending to increase his wardrobe should examine.

BOSTON'S NEW SOUTH CHURCH.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—The magnificent new church edifice of the Old South congregation was formally dedicated this evening. The church was brilliantly lighted and crowded to its utmost capacity. After music, a prayer of invocation was delivered by Rev. James H. Means, D. D., closing with the Lord's prayer, in which the congregation joined. Responsive reading was then given by Rev. W. H. Fenn, of Portland, Me., closing with a doxology sung by the congregation. Scriptural readings were then delivered by Rev. C. A. Stoddard, D. D., of New-York, after which a hymn was sung by the congregation. A sermon was then delivered by the Pastor, Rev. J. M. Manning. Then followed the prayer of dedication by Rev. G. W. Blagden, D. D., and a hymn by the congregation. The services closed with a prayer, and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. F. B. Allen. The Old South Church was the third organized in Boston, the first structure being upon the historic site at the corner of Washington and Milk streets, in 1670. The building still known as the "Old South" was erected on this site in 1730. The new church is on the corner of Dartmouth and Boylston streets.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

THE CONVENTION AT CHICAGO.

LARGE ATTENDANCE—ADDRESS OF THE CHAIRMAN—OBJECTS OF THE CONVENTION—HISTORY AND GROWTH OF TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES—REPORT ON RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION—GRIEVANCES OF PRODUCERS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—The Cheap Transportation Convention, composed of delegates from all parts of the United States, assembled here to-day. There were about two hundred delegates present—men of a high order of intelligence and business capacity, most of whom are known throughout the country. John F. Henry, of New-York, Vice President, called the convention to order at 11 o'clock, and read a letter from Hon. Josiah Quincy stating that it would be impossible for him to attend, and requesting Mr. Henry to take the chair. Hon. S. S. Hayes, Controller of Chicago, was introduced, and delivered an address of welcome. Mr. Henry then read his opening address, in the course of which he said:

"We have experienced the certain and ever-increasing evils of private management of public highways, and are now seeking for relief from centralization of power in the hands of a few individuals who act in concert for personal and corporate aggrandizement. In the report of the United States Senate Committee on Transportation Routes we find the following: 'In the matter of taxation there are to-day four men, representing the four great trunk lines between Chicago and New-York, who possess, and not unfrequently exercise, powers which the Congress of the United States would not venture to exert.' With the rapid and inevitable progress of combination and consolidation, these colossal organizations are daily becoming stronger and more imperious. The day is not distant, if it has not already arrived, when it will be the duty of the statesman to inquire whether there is less danger in leaving the property and industrial interests of the people thus wholly at the mercy of a few men who recognize no responsibility but to their stockholders, and no principle of action but personal and corporate aggrandisement, than in adding somewhat to the power and patronage of a Government directly responsible to the people and entirely under their control. It is difficult to overestimate the importance of this problem, for the future of the nation is largely dependent upon it. It is not alone for the present we must lay our plans, for the future development of the country will undoubtedly equal, if not exceed, the past. I firmly believe that the united will of our people, inspired with justice and executed with moderation, will find a solution of this great problem, which, without injuring those who have honestly invested their capital in the present transportation system, will insure for the future relief from evils under which our country is suffering."

After considerable routine business the report of the Secretary was submitted, in which the objects of the convention were set forth as follows: The question for this convention, for our people and Government, to consider is whether the power to levy enormous tributes to, disarrange all industrial and commercial transactions, as the four or five men who manage present trunk lines now are capable of doing and have actually done since July, whether this exercise of arbitrary power is not prejudicial to all interests and of such a nature as should command the exercise of our best legislative ability in seeking the control and to a large extent the supervision of our transportation routes. In cities like Chicago, Boston, New-York, and all others where large transportation routes centre, the formation of boards of transportation and commerce like the New-York association, before which can be brought all differences and grievances between transportation companies and the merchants and the people, will be found highly beneficial.

At the afternoon session, Richard P. Morgan, of Bloomington, Ill., read a long paper upon the history and growth of transportation facilities in all parts of the United States from the opening of the Erie Canal, which was the initial step toward economy in this direction, up to the present time, and discussing the main question at issue—by what means and how much can present rates charged for transportation by the different modes be reduced? The rates on the Erie Canal could only be reduced by the State of New-York maintaining that water-course by a State tax, and the tolls now collected being discontinued, and navigation on it being made free as on a river. The lowest rate then would be eight mills per ton per mile, averaging all distances and business, and five mills per ton per mile on agricultural products and through tariff from Buffalo to New-York. Whatever reduction shall be made in rates for transportation must be obtained by more perfectly utilizing the rivers and the railway system. Necessary relief must be sought in two directions—by eliminating the excessive nominal cost of railroads so that charges for transportation may be reduced to such rates as will pay reasonably on the capital necessarily invested, and, second, by such improvements in their construction and operation as will reduce these to their lowest point. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad," he said, in illustration of his first point, "if operated with a view to making reasonable earnings for the actual capital invested, instead of on their present fictitious cost, and allowing present passenger rates to stand, could reduce freight rates more than five mills per ton per mile, making the average through rate charges less than five mills per ton per mile, instead of ten mills as now charged, and make the rates by this saving alone as low as they can be on the Erie Canal, with tolls sufficient only for maintenance, and no provision for the capital invested. The remarkably low rates attainable by the projected improvements in navigation of the Mississippi alone approach to prices which the public interests demand."

Mr. Morgan closed his paper, saying: "Railroads built and managed with honesty and economy, when improved by an enlightened spirit of enterprise, will constitute the medium by which the prosperity of the whole country can be restored."

The Standing Committee on Railroad Transportation, consisting of F. B. Thurber, of New-York; A. B. Smedley, of Iowa; J. Nelson Harris, of Kentucky; S. R. Moore, of Illinois, and F. C. Johnson, of Indiana, made a report of considerable length, of which the following is a brief synopsis:

The report stated that capital invested in transportation was entitled to a fair remuneration, but a railroad, by its very nature, was a monopoly, and consequently was not subject to the usual laws of supply and demand by which all other kinds of business were controlled. The consequences were that such companies were completely indifferent to the rights of the public, and hence abuses and defects had crept into the present system of railways.

Sometimes construction was undertaken by irresponsible men, without capital, who obtained a charter for a road not needed, and built it upon construction bonds secured by mortgage upon the road. All the subscribers to the stock were victimized; the road was generally bankrupted and bought in by operators at a low rate. Sometimes men of wealth bought a controlling interest in a profitable, well-managed road, elected their own Board of Directors, mismanaged the road purposely to knock the shares down to zero, and then bought them in. Then they discovered that the road was immensely valuable, and that its capital stock bore no proportion to the actual expenditures upon it, and they issued new stock without equivalent, and gradually advanced rates until eight or ten per cent. was paid annually on the whole mass of obligations so created. In the New-York Central and Hudson River these dividends in 1885 would amount to $118,000,000. This could not be considered a just and proper proceeding, because a railroad was semi-public, and had been granted certain privileges on that account. It owed certain duties to the public, and could not, therefore, be considered in the light of an ordinary company. It was conceded that as relief from these evils could only come from legislation, no cure could be attempted until public opinion was strong enough to operate upon the press and upon political bodies.

The report brought forward all the arguments which had at various times been used against the granting of Government aid, and answered them seriatim. The following legislation by States was recommended:

1. A law providing a board of railway commissioners with power to prescribe a uniform system of keeping railroad accounts, and with powers similar to those possessed by the Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts.

2. A law to prevent stock inflation, similar to that in Massachusetts.

3. A law prohibiting officers or Directors of railways from either directly or indirectly owning any non-co-operative fast freight line, car company, or bridge company, or from being interested in any manner in the furnishing of supplies to any company with which they may have official connection.

4. A law prohibiting railway companies from acquiring or holding more real estate than is necessary for the operation of their lines, and prohibiting railway companies from engaging in mining or any business other than transportation.

5. A law providing that all common carriers shall receipt for quantity and deliver the same at destination.

6. A law making it a penal offense for any public official to accept or use the free pass of any railway company, and prohibiting railways from granting such passes to any but regular employés of such railways.

7. A law prohibiting representatives of the people who belong to the legal profession from being retained on either side in cases where the public interest is involved.

Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, read a paper dealing largely with the equities between the people and the monopolists in the railroad question, emphatically condemning the loose and unbusiness-like manner in which first-class roads report their gross earnings but once a year, and charged that thousands of tons of freight were never reported.

At the evening session ex-Gov. Bross, of Chicago, presented a series of resolutions urging the enlargement of the Welland Canal, the construction of the Caughnawaga Canal, and the free use of Canadian canals, which will greatly cheapen transportation, and favoring the appointment of a joint commission on the part of the United States and Canada to arrange and recommend terms for mutual free use of the canals and inland waters of the two countries.

Hon. John Young, of Montreal, Chairman of the Canadian Harbor Commissioners, spoke of what had been done to deepen the St. Lawrence. So far as the Welland Canal was concerned, it was being improved so as to admit large vessels. He regarded the Caughnawaga Canal as the key to the situation.

Mr. H. N. T. Lewis presented a memorial from Western producers setting forth that among the most prolific sources of annoyance to producers are the following: The extortionate freight charges of railroad and transportation countries between the grain-growing companies of the West and the sea-board; a gross disregard of their liabilities as common carriers; the effect of watered stocks and inflated construction accounts on the cost of transportation; exorbitant intermediate and terminal charges; inadequate railway and transfer facilities; insufficient safeguards against financial panics; the absence of facilities for selling and delivering grain in transit; the failure of railroad and transportation companies to issue shipping bills and bills of lading that shall be adequate security to the shipper or the bank advancing thereon; the constant and wide range in fluctuation of freight rates between the West and the seaboard; the necessity of a uniform system of inspecting and grading grain; the unjust discrimination in freight rates made at various points of shipment. The remedy for all these evils was expressed in one word—combination. The initial steps had already been taken.

Mr. J. N. Harris, of Louisville, submitted a long series of resolutions, the most conspicuous of which was one urging the extension of the national credit to the Texas Pacific Railroad to such an extent as will secure its early completion.

Col. Daniels, of Virginia, laid before the convention a plan for the organization of a Bureau of Highways, to enable the Government to supervise railroad and telegraph lines, and another to ask for Government aid in building the Norfolk, Austin and Rio Grande Railroad to the Pacific, the Government reserving all control over it. This line, he remarked, would be the shortest yet surveyed. Both those matters are now before Congress.

After some further desultory discussion upon various matters the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning. The paper of Lewis, on the extortions practiced on Western producers, created considerable dissatisfaction, the warehouse men especially denouncing it. An effort was made to suppress the matter entirely. The convention otherwise has been most harmonious, and it is probable that some good results will grow out of the deliberations.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The liabilities of Hart & Malone, furniture dealers, of Cleveland, who recently made an assignment, amount to $95,135. Their assets are $74,529.

Hon. R. H. Marr has been appointed by "Gov." McEnery, of Louisiana, United States Senator in place of Gen. W. L. McMillan, resigned.

In the case of Piper, at Boston, for the murder of Mabel Young, the case was given to the jury at noon yesterday. At 12:30 last night no verdict had been reached.

Mortimer Shelhan was arrested for drunkenness in Boston last evening and confined, and was found two hours later in his cell dead, having hung himself with his suspenders.

Patrick Kanen, of Cleveland, who starved his boy to death last Spring, was yesterday convicted of manslaughter. The law gives him from one to ten years in the Penitentiary.

The late James S. Seymour, of Auburn, bequeathed $18,000 and a building and lot toward the establishment of a public library in that city, and $18,000 for founding a public hospital.

A fire broke out at 1 o'clock yesterday morning in H. S. Briggs' restaurant in Hartford, Conn., but was subdued without damage to any other part of the building. Mr. Briggs is insured for $7,500.

Among the nominations sent by President Grant, to the United States Senate on Monday, was that of James K. Dawes, as Postmaster of Easton, Penn. Mr. Dawes' commission expired on Saturday.

Timothy Harrington, reported to be a member of the New-York Police, Twenty-first Precinct, visiting the Pacific coast for the benefit of his health, dropped dead on the street in San Francisco yesterday evening.

Members of the New-Hampshire State Board of Agriculture held a meeting at Claremont yesterday. They have held sessions in sixteen towns, and delivered lectures before large audiences on important agricultural topics.

Miss Annie Winslow, a member of the Boston Theatre company for the past eight or nine years, and previously connected with the Boston Museum in a subordinate capacity, died on Monday morning, at her residence in Boston.

Mrs. Adeline Negus, widow of a son of the late Dr. Negus, of Webster, Mass., committed suicide in Providence, R. I., yesterday morning, by cutting her throat. She had been insane, and arrangements were making for removing her to the insane asylum.

A social reunion of the students and Faculty of four evangelical theological institutions of Boston and vicinity was held at Andover yesterday, viz., the Newton Baptist, Boston Methodist, Cambridge Episcopal, and Andover Congregational Seminaries.

Some months ago Auditor Clinton, of New-Orleans, tendered his resignation, to take effect to-day, but he will continue to discharge the duties of Auditor for a few days longer, Gov. Kellogg not having appointed his successor. Who Clinton's successor will be is not known.

Waldo Stevens, for several years a teamster for Lucius W. Pond, the bankrupt, now on his way to Worcester, Mass., from San Francisco, on a requisition of Gov. Gaston, for numerous forgeries, hung himself to a tree on the hillside, near the Normal School, in the eastern suburbs of the city, yesterday afternoon. His neck was broken.

A noticeable event in the Ontario Legislature Tuesday night was the presentation of a large number of petitions signed by women in favor of measures for further restriction of the liquor traffic. The petitions asked that tavern licenses be limited to one for every 1,000 inhabitants, saloon licenses be abolished altogether, and no shop licenses granted for the sale of liquors where other goods are sold. The petition from Toronto was signed by 8,220 women.

THE PRESIDENT's church and school views are reviewed in the *New-York Observer* of this week. It is lively reading.

SENSIBLE HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, has cases of razors, scissors, or table cutlery, ladies' or gents' toilet-cases, combination pocket-knives, pocket-books, cigar-cases, toilet articles, &c.—*Advertisement.*

A Porcelain Set

is handsome as a dinner service, but a set of porcelain teeth is of no service at dinner.

To avoid all necessity for false teeth, use SOZODONT daily to preserve and beautify the natural ones. It renders the gums rosy and the teeth indestructible.

Consumption, Weak Lungs, Dyspepsia, General Debility, and Weakness promptly cured by WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA, $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 36 John st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

Perry's Vegetable Emollient for Chapped Hands immediately imparts to a dry, rough skin a perfectly natural flexibility and softness. It is purely vegetable. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Wrinkles Under the Eyes or on the Face, so indicative of premature old age, are nicely removed by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Go to Brummell's for your Candies.—4,000 pounds of CANDIES to be sold at 20 cents, 25 cents per pound. Five-pound boxes, 90 cents to $1 10. No. 410 Grand st., New-York.

Everdell's Elegant New Year, Wedding, and Ball Cards; elegant Boxes and Note-paper, for presents. No. 302 Broadway.

All the Proof Engravings Elegantly Framed; choicest subjects imported much less than usual prices. BRADLEY'S, No. 71 Liberty st.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.
Established 1815. No branch offices.
Card Engravers, Label and Job Printers, Stationers, &c.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will Cure coughs and colds, and that speedily. 50c. and $1.

MARRIED.

BRADSHAW—BURT.—On Dec. 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Benjamin Merrill, SAMUEL P. BRADSHAW, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to ETTIE G. BURT, daughter of George M. Burt, Esq., of Ausable Forks, N. Y. No cards.

FROST—RODMAN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Lucius W. Bancroft, HARRY T. FROST to MARY W. RODMAN, both of Brooklyn.

GILES—WALKER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1875, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Dr. McAllister, STEPHEN W. GILES to VIRGINIA, daughter of Mr. George W. Walker, of Elizabeth, N. J.

PUTNAM—JENKINS.—In Brooklyn, Dec. 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Edward Wall, N. DEVEREUX PUTNAM to KATE, daughter of Charles Jenkins, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BARTRAM.—At the residence of her parents, No. 104 Leonard st., Greenpoint, Long Island, on Tuesday, Dec. 14, JENNIE GRISWOLD, only daughter of Charles J. and Elizabeth G. Bartram, in the 19th year of her age.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Noble Street Presbyterian Church, on Friday, 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be conveyed to South Norwalk, Conn., for interment.

BLAUVELT.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on the 15th inst., FRANK OSCAR, only child of William O. and Isadore A. Blauvelt, aged 6 years and 3 days.

Funeral from his parents' residence on Friday, 17th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

BOARDMAN.—At Flushing, Dec. 3, of diphtheria, PERCY L., aged 4 years, and on Dec. 15, ARTHUR A., aged 11 years, children of Joel L. and Carrie F. Boardman.

CORNWALL.—Suddenly, in this City, Wednesday, Dec. 15, LIZZIE, wife of J. C. Y. Cornwall, formerly of Montreal, Canada.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 47 West 35th st., on Friday, Dec. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Montreal for interment.

CHANLER.—On Monday morning, 13th inst., MARGARET ASTOR, wife of John W. Chanler, in the 38th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Mark's Church, on Thursday morning, 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

FATIO.—At St. Augustine, Fla., on Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1875, Miss LOUISA FATIO, in her 78th year.

FETTRETCH.—LAURA LEAL FETTRETCH, of measles, youngest daughter of Joseph and Emma F. Fettretch.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

GREENWOOD.—At the residence of her son, Joseph M. Greenwood, No. 151 Remsen st., Brooklyn, Mrs. MARY GREENWOOD, in the 92d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at the above place, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, without further notice.

GOLDEN.—At New-Hartford, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1875, JANE wife of the late D. V. W. Golden, and daughter of Ezra S. Barnum, of this City, aged 49 years.

Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, New-Hartford village, Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

HARRISON.—On the 15th inst., GEORGE HARRISON, in the 68th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the Seventh Avenue United Presbyterian Church, between 12th and 13th sts., on Friday, the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HAVEN.—At Fort Washington, on the 13th inst., JOHN APPLETON HAVEN, in his 84th year.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, on Friday, the 17th inst., at 11:30 A. M. Hudson River Railroad train leaves Thirtieth Street Depot at 10:30 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Fort Washington on the arrival of the cars.

☞ Boston, Portsmouth, and New-Orleans papers will please copy.

HOPKINS.—At Hoboken, suddenly, on Monday, Dec. 13, MARY C., beloved wife of Lemuel H. Hopkins, in the 58th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 202 Hudson st., Hoboken, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 17, at 11 A. M.

LAIGHT.—On Wednesday, Dec. 15, in the 34th year of his age, WILLIAM E., son of William E., deceased, and of Caroline C. Laight.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Church, on Friday afternoon, 17th inst., at 1 o'clock.

MACDONALD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday night, Dec. 13, at the residence of Robert M. Fitting, No. 140 State st., ZAIDEE MACDONALD, aged 19 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Thursday, Dec. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M. Burial Friday morning.

MOTT.—On Monday, Dec. 13, 1875, suddenly, WILLIAM HENRY MOTT, aged 33 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Manhattan Commandery, No. 31; Zerubbabel Chapter, R. A. M., and Mosaic Lodge, No. 418, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral service at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Mott, No. 7 Charlton st., on Thursday at 8 P. M.

MEGINLEY.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 15, HARRIETTE LIPTEN, widow of Neal Meginley, and daughter of the late Henry Purcell, of Baltimore, Md.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 145 East 33d st., Friday, at 1 o'clock.

PECK.—At Jamaica, Long Island, Dec. 15, 1875, FANNY C. FOSDICK, wife of George L. Peck, aged 32 years.

Funeral on Friday, at 1 o'clock, at residence.

PLATT.—In this City, Dec. 14, JAMES RUSSELL, eldest son of May C. and the late George Platt.

Friends of the family and members of Company H, Seventh Regiment, are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 60 East 126th st., on Friday, the 17th, at 4:30. Trains leave Forty-second Street Depot at 4:05 P. M. Interment on Saturday.

SMITH.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 14, HARMON S. SMITH.

Funeral services at Hartford, Conn.

SMITH.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 14, KEZIA, wife of Morris H. Smith, daughter of Robert and Mary Cranford.

Funeral services will be held at First Place M. E. Church, Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock Friday, the 17th.

STEELE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 13, of consumption, GEORGE H. STEELE, aged 28 years, 3 months, and 21 days.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 1,096 Fulton av., Brooklyn, Thursday, Dec. 16, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Hamilton, N. Y., for interment.

THOMPSON.—On Sunday, Dec. 14, GEORGE H., youngest son of Euphemia and the late George H. Thompson, aged 6 months.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 56 Hope st., Williamsburg, at 2 o'clock Thursday, Dec. 16.

WATSON.—On the 14th inst., ELIZABETH, wife of James Watson, of Philadelphia.

WESTERFIELD.—On Tuesday, 14th inst., in the 76th year of her age, SARAH D., widow of David Westerfield.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 260 Dean st., Brooklyn.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—The Thirty-second Annual Report and Directory are now ready. Subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable at their residences, or immediately by sending to the office, Room No. 59 Bible House, 8th st. The following officers of the association and Chairmen of the ward committees are authorized to receive subscriptions, viz.:

Howard Potter, President, No. 59 Wall st.
James Lenox, Vice President, No. 53 5th av.
Edward S. Jaffray, Vice President, No. 615 5th av.
Erastus C. Benedict, Vice President, 10 West 10th st.
Robert Lenox Kennedy, Vice President, No. 99 5th av.
Henry E. Pellew, Vice President, No. 18 West 33d st.
Robert B. Minturn, Treasurer, No. 78 South st.
Robert M. Hartley, Cor. Secretary, No. 59 Bible House.
Geo. W. Abbe, Recording Secretary, No. 8 Pine st.

Elected Managers—Stewart Brown, No. 59 Wall st.; John Jacob Astor, No. 338 5th av.; Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, No. 246 East 15th st.; George Griswold, No. 71 South st.

Chairmen of Ward Committees.—First, Second, and Third Wards—George W. Abbe, No. 8 Pine st. Fourth—Charles Chamberlain, No. 160 South st. Fifth—J. B. Van Kleeck, M. D., No. 160 Franklin st. Sixth—John Boyd, No. 12 Franklin st. Seventh—Dr. M. J. Franklin, No. 172 Cherry st. Eighth—George W. Creighton, No. 289 West Houston st. Ninth—A. W. Morgan, No. 155 West 11th st. Tenth—Thomas U. Sutton, No. 43 Rivington st. Eleventh—Dr. H. E. Crampton, No. 238 East 12th st. Twelfth—James Manchester, No. 315 East 120th st. Thirteenth—D. S. Bruen, No. 586 Grand st. Fourteenth—Henry E. West, No. 183 Grand st. Fifteenth—Dr. Edwin West, No. 42 West Washington place; Sixteenth, James Spence, No. 129 8th av.; Seventeenth, Robert B. Boyd, No. 77 St. Mark's place; Eighteenth, Adam W. Spies, No. 50 East 21st st.; Nineteenth, A. B. Ogden, No. 415 East 53d st.; Twentieth, Darius M. Bliss, No. 1,255 Broadway; Twenty-first, L. B. Nutting, No. 287 Lexington av.; Twenty-second, Daniel Thompson, No. 1,454 Broadway.

R. M. HARTLEY, Corresponding Secretary,
No. 59 Bible House, New-York.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

SILK HALF-HOSE,

AT WARD'S SHIRT STORES,

381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.,

862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.,

1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE FOREIGN Mails for the week ending SATURDAY, Dec. 18, 1875, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 3:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Dakota, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY at 4 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Java, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Frisia, via Plymouth and Hamburg; on SATURDAY at 6 A. M. for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer City of Richmond, via Queenstown; and at 8:30 A. M. for Scotland, per steamer Bolivia, via Glasgow; and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Oder via Southampton and Bremen. T. L. JAMES, P. M.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) Two pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, ASAHEL, MADE OF GOD, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

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Pursuant to the request of Bishop Potter that the last Sunday in each year shall be observed as "Hospital Sunday," collections will be taken in all the Episcopal Churches of the City, on Sunday, Dec. 26, in aid of St. Luke's Hospital.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

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POLITICAL.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular meeting of the association will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 16, at 8 o'clock, at head-quarters, Nos. 28 and 30, Avenue A. JACOB M. PATTERSON, JR., President.
WM. GLASER, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	12	Leather, sides	5,804
Broom-corn, bales	64	Lead, pigs	1,040
Bees-wax, pkgs.	4	Spirits Turp. bbls.	50
Cotton, bales	3,006	Oil-cake, pkgs.	2,110
B. E. Peas, bags	188	Pork, pkgs.	859
Cotton-seed oil, bbls.	50	Beef, pcs.	319
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	196	Cut-meats, pkgs.	1,838
Eggs, bbls.	1,012	Grease, pkgs.	48
Flour, bbls.	21,553	Lard, pkgs.	1,622
Wheat, bushels	49,200	Lard, kegs	5
Corn, bushels	30,973	Butter, pkgs.	3,256
Oats, bushels	16,800	Cheese, pkgs.	2,919
Malt, bushels	5,000	Tallow, pkgs.	163
Barley, bushels	6,000	Lard-oil, bbls.	15
Grass-seed, bags	160	Dressed Hogs, No.	9
Beans, bbls.	287	Pea-nuts, bags	443
Corn-meal, bbls.	100	Rice, pkgs.	55
Corn-meal, bags	417	Sugar, bbls.	246
B. W. Flour, pkgs.	160	Starch, bxs.	110
Oil-meal, bags	202	Skins, bales	3
Oat-meal, bbls.	100	Tobacco, hhds.	86
Hops, bales	135	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	457
Hides, No.	14,993	Whisky, bbls.	407
Hides, bales	32	Wool, bales	1,074

CANDLES—Have been in very moderate demand generally, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 29c.@30c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ℘ ℔.

COFFEE—Dull and unsettled at private trade. At auction, 1,900 bags Santos sold out of the offering of 4,016 bags, at 17c.@21½c., gold, 60 days' credit.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been in moderately active request, and quoted steady as to values.

CORDAGE—Has been attracting little attention, yet prices have been quoted nominally unchanged.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand for early delivery, at firm prices for the better qualities, which attracted most attention....Ordinary now quoted at 11c.; Low Middling, 12⅞c.@13⅛c.; Middling, 13 5-16c.@13½c. ℘ ℔....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 1,873 bales, (of which 600 bales were on last evening,) including 1,118 bales to shippers, 455 bales to spinners, and 300 bales to speculators....The business for forward delivery has been fair, at a further improvement in prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 19,600 bales, (of which 3,300 bales were on last evening, and 16,300 bales to-day,) with 500 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with December options closing at 13 7-32c.@13¼c.; January, 13 11-32c.@13⅜c.; February, 13 19-32c.@13⅝c.; March, 13 27-32c.@13⅞c.; April, 14 1-16c.@14 3-32c.; May, 14 9-32c.@14 5-16c.; June, 14 5-32c.@14½c.; July, 14⅝c.@14 21-32c.; August, 14 11-16c.@14¾c., ℘ ℔., showing an advance of 1-32c.@3-32c. ℘ ℔....The receipts at this port to-day were 8,006 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 35,086 bales, against 26,652 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 134,867 bales, against 121,208 bales same time last week.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been rather dull within the range of $2 30@$2 35 for No. 1, short and full count.

FISH—A moderate inquiry has been noted for the leading kinds at generally steady prices. We quote: Dry Cod from $5@$6 25 ℘ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, $5@$7; new Mackerel quoted at $18@$26 for No. 1, $15@$17 for No. 2, and $8@$10 50 for No. 3 ℘ bbl.; Pickled Herrings, $3 75@$6 50; Smoked Herrings at 28c.@33c. for scaled, and 22c.@23c. for No. 2 ℘ box; Dutch Herring, $1 10@$1 15 ℘ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Less demand has been reported for State and Western Flour, prices of which have been without important alteration. Lines of really desirable Shipping Extras scarce. City Mill product wanted, mostly for the West Indies, and chiefly within the range of $6 15@$6 35 ℘ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,400 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots, at $4 25@$5 75, mainly at $4 75@$5; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour, $3 50@$4 25, mainly at $3 90@$4 25; poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 30@$4 75, chiefly at $4 45@$4 65; inferior to choice Extra State, $4 85@$5 35, mainly at $5 20@$5 30; choice to fancy do., $5 35@$5 85, mainly at $5 40@$5 60; City Mills Extra, $5@$6 65, chiefly at $6 15@$6 35; poor to choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 35; round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 35 for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, plain, $5 15@$7 15, mainly at $5 50@$6, and patent at $6 50@$9 50, chiefly at $7 10@$7 60, and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 4,700 bbls. shipping Extras, part City Mills, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour steady, but quiet; 850 bbls. sold....Rye Flour firm, as last quoted, on sales of 380 bbls....Corn Meal unchanged as to prices, but less active; sales equal to 500 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quite moderately dealt in, mostly by export buyers, at rather easier prices. Winter Wheat quiet at about previous figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 84,000 bushels at $1 24 for strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store (now quoted at this price asked, with bids much lower); $1 11@$1 12 for No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat (with $1 30 reported as the best bid for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, afloat); $1 03@$1 20 for ungraded Spring, chiefly at $1 10 afloat; $1 30 for poor White Canada, in bond; $1 42 for very choice Amber Texas, delivered, (10,000 bushels taken for milling,) and within the previous range for odd lots of Red and White Western....Corn has been in more demand, partly for export, with old quoted up 1c. and new about 2c. a bushel on restricted offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 76,000 bushels at 75c.@75½c. for good to prime sailing-vessel Mixed Western; 74c. for about fair do.; 72½c. for unsound do., afloat; 74c.@74½c. (nominally) for steamer do., afloat; 75½c.@76c. for High Mixed Western; 75c.@76c. for Yellow Western; 63c.@71½c. for very damp to choice dry new Mixed Western, mostly at 65c.@68½c. for ordinary to good; 68c.@71½c. for new Yellow Western; 65½c.@68½c. for new White Southern, the former price from dock; 65c.@67c. for new White Western....Included in the sales have been 7,600 bushels new Mixed Western, inspected under the new grading rules, and classed as "no grade," at 65c. ℘ bushel....Rye, Malt, and Peas, essentially as last quoted, without further important dealings....Barley quoted steady, but without activity. Sales have been rumored of 7,500 bushels strictly choice No. 2 Bay at $1 25, but without confirmation; a car-load of choice two-rowed State sold at $1 ℘ bushel....Oats have been in brisk request and again quoted stronger in price, with prime Mixed most wanted and offered sparingly. Sales have been reported since our last of 72,500 bushels at 49c. for prime Mixed Milwaukee, (9,000 bushels) in store; 49c.@50c. for prime Mixed Chicago, (24,500 bushels,) closing at the latter rate, afloat; 45c.@49c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, car lots; 47c.@52c. for White Western, car lots; 45½c.@50c. for poor to prime Mixed State, chiefly at 50c. for prime, afloat, (7,000 bushels,) and 49c.@52c. for White State, odd lots....Of Buckwheat two car-loads of State sold at 66c. ℘ bushel; market steady....Of prime Clover-seed 220 bags State, here and to arrive, were disposed of at 13¼c. ℘ ℔. Prime Western quoted at 12¾c. bid for car-loads....Hay, Straw, and Feed in moderate request within the previous range.

GUNNY CLOTH—Domestic active and firmer; sales, 4,000 rolls, part for forward delivery, at 12c.@13c.

HEMP—A fair demand prevails for the leading kinds, and prices have been quoted firm, with further sales reported of 1,000 bales Manila Hemp, in Boston, 7½c., gold; 600 bales Jute Butts, to arrive, 3⅜c., currency; 270 bales do., per Knowsley Hall, 3⅜c., currency; 200 bales do., future delivery, 3¼c., currency; 500 bales do., per Rajah, and 500 bales do., per British King, 3⅛c., currency, and 620 bales in Boston at 3¼c.@3 5-16c., currency.

HIDES—Have been moderately inquired for, with sales reported of 986 Montevideo at 20c., gold, 4 months'; 900 City Slaughter at 9½c., and 250 Dry Texas on private terms....Stock in first hands this morning, 142,200 Hides and 1,201 bales do., against 281,000 Hides and 1,504 bales do. same time last year.

HONEY—Has been dull and nominal, with San Domingo, in bond, at from 71c.@73c., and Cuba at 80c.@82c., gold, ℘ gallon.

HOPS—Have been rather more sought after, partly for export, with New-York State, new crop, quoted at 10c.@15c.; Eastern, 10c.@15c.; Wisconsin, 10c.@15c.; Yearlings, 8c.@10c.; Olds, all growths, 4c.@6c.; California, 17c.@20c.

LEATHER—A moderately-active inquiry has been noted for supplies, with prices quoted in favor of buyers in most instances....We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 25c. for Buenos Ayres, 23½c.@24c. for Orinoco, and 23½c.@24c. for California; Medium, 25½c.@26c. for Buenos Ayres, 25c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 25c.@26c. for California; Heavy, 26c.@27½c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 26c.@26½c. for California; good damaged stock, 21c.@24c.; poor do., 16c.@20c. ℘ ℔....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 34c.@35c.; Middle Backs, 35c.@38c.; Light Crop, 31c.@33c.; Middle Crop, 33c.@35c.; Heavy Crop, 33c.@35c. ℘ ℔....Texas thus: Light, 31c.@32c.; Middle and Over Crop, 32c.@34c.; Bellies, 16c.@18c.; Rough Hemlock, 25c.@26c.; Rough Oak, 26c.@29c. ℘ ℔.

MOLASSES—Of New-Orleans, 350 bbls. sold at 57c.@62c.; market steady, but otherwise dull.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull at former rates; 200 bbls. No. 1 and fine sold at $2 62½@$4 ℘ 280 ℔....Spirits Turpentine inactive at 36½c.@37c. for merchantable; sales 50 bbls., in shipping order, at 37½c. ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude held more firmly, but inactive, and quoted at 7c.@7⅛c. in bulk, and at 10¼c.@10⅜c. in shipping order for early delivery....Refined quiet, with early delivery quoted at 12⅝c.@12¾c....Refined, in cases, 16½c.@19c....Naphtha at 8½c.@9½c. for City....Refined Petroleum at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at 12¼c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, at 12⅛c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in better supply for early delivery, and quoted rather easier, on a moderate inquiry. Other kinds unchanged. Sales for early delivery have been reported of 150 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $21 40@$21 50....Western Prime Mess quoted at $19 50@$20; City do. at $21 75@$22; Extra Prime, $15 50@$16. Sales, 30 bbls. Western Prime Mess at $19 50@$19 75....And for forward delivery, of Western Mess, December option has been quoted at $21 50, February option at $21@$21 10, and March at $21@$21 10 ℘ bbl.; sales, 2,500 bbls. February at $21; (500 bbls. do., rumored at $20 90, but without confirmation,) and 1,500 bbls. March at $21....Dressed Hogs have been in fair demand, with City quoted at 9¼c.@9⅝c. for extra heavy to light, and Pigs up to 9¾c.... and Western at 8¾c.@9⅛c., (with sales of two car-loads at 9c.@9⅛c.)....Cut-meats have been moderately sought after at about former prices....Sales have been reported of 13,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 10½c.@12½c., the latter rate for very light; 65 bxs. heavy Bellies at 10½c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within our former range. Also 100 bxs. Western Dry-salted Shoulders, deliverable at Chicago, at 7⅜c....Bacon has been in better demand and quoted stronger in price. City Long Clear quoted at 10¾c.@11c.; Western Long Clear at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; sales, 60 bxs. City Long Clear at 11c., and 250 bxs. Western Long Clear at 10⅝c. ℘ ℔....Western Steam Lard has been fairly active, opening stronger, but closing easier, influenced by the advices from Chicago....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 250 tcs. old (for export) at 13c.; small lots of choice new at 13 1-16c.; and 170 tcs. No. 1 at 12⅞c....And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 250 tcs., seller December at 13 1-16c., closing with this price asked; 2,250 tcs., seller January, at 13 3-16c.@13¼c., closing at 13⅛c.@13 3-16c., and 2,250 tcs., seller February, at 13 5-16c.@13⅜c., closing at 13¼c.@13 5-16c.; 1,250 tcs. March at 13 7-16c., closing at 13⅜c.@13 7-16c....Also, 300 tcs. Kettle, Milwaukee delivery at 13c....City Lard quiet, but held with confidence. Sales have been reported of 180 tcs., City, Steam and Kettle, at 13c. and small lots No. 1 do. at 12⅞c. ℘ ℔....Refined Lard has been in more request for export, with sales reported of 1,850 tcs. for the Continent mainly at 13 5-16c.; and for the West Indies, quoted at 12⅝c.@12¾c. ℘ ℔....Beef steady, but quiet. Sales 50 bbls. and 100 tcs....Beef Hams in moderate demand, with sales here of 80 bbls. on private terms; and at Kansas City, of 300 bbls. at $20 ℘ bbl....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs in moderate request at generally unchanged prices....Tallow has been quite actively sought after at firmer and buoyant prices, with sales of 110,000 ℔. good to prime at 9⅞c.@10⅛c., with choice City held at 10¼c. ℘ ℔.; also 100 bbls. at 9⅞c....Stearine steady, but quiet here; prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 13¼c.; choice City, in hhds., 13½c. ℘ ℔.; at Boston 50,000 ℔., in hhds., sold at 13c.

SALT—Has been actively sought after, with Liverpool Ground ranging from $1@$1 10. Liverpool Fine at $1 60@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 23c.@25c.; St. Martin's, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Neglected; quoted at 5½c.@5¾c., gold.

SKINS—Have been generally rather quiet at former figures.

SPICES—Have been in fair demand, almost wholly for job lots, with Mace quoted at $1@$1 12½; No. 1 Nutmegs, 98c.@$1 05; Cassia, 23c.; Cloves, 47c.@48c.; East India Pepper, 14½c.@15¼c.; White Pepper, 23½c.@24½c.; Pimento, 13½c.; Ginger, 9¼c.@11c., gold, ℘ ℔.

STARCH—Has been in fair request and firm, with Western Corn quoted at 4¼c.@5c., and Potato at 4¾c.@5c. ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw dull at 8½c.@8⅝c. for fair to good Refining. Sales reported to-day of 200 hhds. Centrifugal at 9½c.; 200 bxs. Clayed at 8½c.@8¾c., and 500 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7¾c. ℘ ℔....Refined in fair demand within the previous range.

WHISKY—Dull; quoted nominally at $1 18@$1 18½. Last sale was of 50 bbls. at $1 18.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business has been reported in the way of berth freights at about previous quotations as a rule, though in instances the advantage was in favor of shippers. And in the chartering line the movements have been rather more liberal, but at somewhat irregular figures. Tonnage for Petroleum, Cotton, and Grain in most request....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 400 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ℘ ℔. for compressed; 16,000 bushels Grain, reported at 8¾d. ℘ bushel; 160 tons Stone at 25s. ℘ ton, and by steam, 1,500 bales Cotton (part through freight) at ⅜d.@7-16d. ℘ ℔.; small lots of Provisions at 52s. 6d.@55s.; 120 tons Oil-cake at 31s. 3d.; 90 tons Leather, in lots, at 80s.@85s. ℘ ton, and 300 bbls. Apples at 5s. ℘ bbl. Also, a British bark, 523 tons, (to arrive,) with Cotton, from Galveston, reported at ⅝d. (with option of Havre;) another, with about 2,000 bales Cotton, from Mobile, reported on the same terms; and two ships, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported at ⅝d. ℘ ℔....For London, by sail, a small lot of Tallow at 40s. ℘ ton; and, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 10½d.@11d. ℘ bushel; 1,500 bbls. Sugar at 37s. 6d. ℘ ton; small lots of Oil-cake, in bbls., at 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl., and (via Southampton) 600 bales Hops, on private terms, quoted nominally at ⅝d.@¾d. ℘ ℔....For Glasgow, by steam, 800 pkgs. Provisions, part at 50s., and 1,500 bbls. Sugar (reported as of recent engagement) at 37s. 6d. ℘ ton; also, an American bark, 467 tons, hence, with Flour, at 3s. 3d. ℘ bbl....For Hull, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain on private terms, quoted nominally at 9½d.@10d. ℘ bushel; 1,500 bbls. Sugar at 37s. 6d. ℘ ton....For Belfast, a Norwegian bark, 539 tons, hence, with about 2,000 quarters Grain, reported at 7s. ℘ quarter, and Flour (to complete cargo) at proportionate rates....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 579 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain at 7s. 6d.; a bark, with about 2,800 quarters do., from Baltimore, on private terms—quoted nominally at 7s. 3d.@7s. 6d. ℘ quarter; and a British bark, 532 tons, hence, with about 3,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ℘ bbl., (with privileges confined to the United Kingdom.)....For Havre, an American schooner, (to arrive,) with about 1,400 bales Cotton, from Mobile, reported at 1¼c., (with option of Rouen;) and a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, at 1 3-16c. ℘ ℔....For Antwerp, by steam, 15 hhds. Tobacco at 50s....For Hamburg, by steam, 2,500 pkgs. Provisions, (of recent shipment,) and 6,000 Staves, reported on private terms....For Rotterdam, by steam, a small lot of Tobacco at 50s....For Rio Janeiro, an American schooner, with about 5,000 bbls. Flour, from Baltimore, reported at 80c. ℘ bbl....For Laguayra, an American schooner, 171 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For Porto Cabello and Maracaibo, and back to New-York, an American schooner, about 2,000 bbls. capacity, with general cargo, reported at $2,500....For Cienfuegos and back, an American schooner, 396 tons, reported at $5 25 for Sugar....For Rio Grande do Sul, a brig, with about 1,500 bbls. Flour, from Richmond, reported at $1 35 ℘ bbl....For Jamaica, an American brig, 231 tons, hence, with general cargo, at 40c. ℘ bbl., and back, with Logwood, at $3 50 ℘ ton....For Martinique, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, reported at $8....For Barbados, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, reported at $8....For Havana, an American schooner, hence, with cooperage stock, reported at $1 12; and an American bark, 461 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $2,050....For St. John, N. F., a brig and schooner, hence, with general cargo, at 65c.@70c. ℘ bbl....For Boston, three schooners, hence, with Coal, at $1 85@$1 95 ℘ ton....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pascagoula, at $7 50; another, with do., from Fernandina, and another, with do., from Brunswick, at $6....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $6.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1875.

Trade in horned Cattle on this forenoon was very slow, even at the low rates of last Monday, which were not improved upon. At Sixtieth Street Yards Beeves sold at 9½c.@14c. ℘ ℔., weights 6½ to 9¾ cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 7¾c.@12¼c. ℘ ℔., weights 4½ to 7¾ cwt. From 54 to 60 ℔. has been allowed to the cwt., net. Milch Cows still slow of sale at $45@$90 ℘ head, Calves included. Smooth quality Veals scarce yet slow at 10c.@10½c. ℘ ℔. Grass Calves also dull at 6c. ℘ ℔.; and at $8@$10 50 ℘ head; Bobs at $2 50 ℘ head. Sheep easy of sale at 5⅛c.@8¼c. ℘ ℔. Lambs in fair demand at 7½c.@8c. ℘ ℔. Live Hogs sold on yesterday afternoon at $7 56¼ ℘ cwt., and on this forenoon at $7 62½ ℘ cwt. City Dressed 9⅛c.@9⅝c. ℘ ℔. Trade somewhat improved on account of the cold of the weather.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 100 poor Illinois Steers at 9½c.@9¾c. ℘ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. strong; 22 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℘ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. scant; 64 coarse Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℘ ℔., weight 7 cwt. strong; 95 course Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℘ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. strong; 58 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ℘ ℔., weight 8½ cwt.; 55 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ℘ ℔., weight 9¾ cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for Goff Bros. 43 coarse but fat Kentucky Steers at 10½c.@12½c. ℘ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; for Goff & Ulery, 107 Kentucky Steers, from common to choice, from 10½c.@12¾c. ℘ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt. T. Giles sold for S. Sidner 39 common Ohio Steers at 10c. ℘ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for Bedford & Kennedy 55 choice Kentucky Steers at 13c.@14c. ℘ ℔., weight 9¾ cwt. H. Dreifuss sold for self 77 Dry Cows, Steers, and Yearlings, a poor quality herd, terms not obtained. T. C. Eastman held on sale 113 head of horned Cattle. W. Thompson held on sale 119 head of horned Cattle for Hasbury & Co. R. Knowlton sold 2 Oxen, weight 10 cwt. scant, at 10c. ℘ ℔.; 4 Oxen at 10½c. ℘ ℔., weight 10 cwt.; 2 Oxen at 11c. ℘ ℔., weight 10¾ cwt.; 4 Oxen at 12c. ℘ ℔., weight 10¾ cwt.; 6 Calves, weight 90 ℔. ℘ head, at 6c. ℘ ℔.; 2 Veals, weight 210 ℔., at 10c. ℘ ℔.; 8 Veals, weight 155 ℔. ℘ head, at 10½c. ℘ ℔.; 5 Bobs at $2 50 ℘ head, all being State stock. Hume & Elliott sold 7 Wisconsin Sheep, weight 660 ℔., at 6c. ℘ ℔.; 181 Wisconsin sheep, weight 17,410 ℔., at 6¼c. ℘ ℔.; 10 Canada Sheep, weight 1,390 ℔., at 7c. ℘ ℔.; 17 Canada Sheep, weight 2,720 ℔., at 7¾c. ℘ ℔.; 175 State Sheep, weight 19,110 ℔., at 7c. ℘ ℔.; 12 Canada Lambs, weight 870 ℔., at 7½c. ℘ ℔.; 28 Canada Lambs, weight 2,190 ℔., at 8c. ℘ ℔.; 38 State Lambs, weight 2,930 ℔., at 8c. ℘ ℔. There were sold by the shippers 235 Sheep, weight 17,040 ℔., at 5⅛c. ℘ ℔.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards—P. McCabe sold 40 fresh milch Cows, with their Calves, for $45@$65 ℘ head; general sales $65@$70 ℘ head. J. Kirby sold 174 State Sheep, weight 14,170 ℔., at 6c. ℘ ℔.; 103 State Sheep, weight 11,610 ℔., at 7c. ℘ ℔. S. McGraw sold 103 State Sheep, weight 8,710 ℔., at 6⅛c. ℘ ℔.; 29 grass Calves at $8 ℘ head; 12 grass Calves at $9 37½ ℘ head; 18 grass Calves at $9 50 ℘ head; 24 grass Calves at $10 ℘ head; 35 grass Calves at $10 50 ℘ head.

At Fortieth Street Hog Yards—T. H. Reid sold on yesterday afternoon 113 Ohio Hogs, live weight 24,560 ℔., at $7 56¼ ℘ cwt., and on this forenoon 134 Ohio Hogs, live weight 23,340 ℔., at 7⅝c. ℘ ℔.

At Harsimus Cove—F. Samuels sold for Morris & Waixels 16 common Illinois Steers, at 10¼c. ℘ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 15 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12¼c. ℘ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. strong; held on sale 33 Illinois Steers. M. Lauterbach sold for Morris & Waixels, 34 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℘ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 16 Illinois Steers, terms not obtained; held on sale 15 Illinois Bulls. Coney & McPherson sold for J. Carson 32 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12c. ℘ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; for L. Meyer & Co., 33 Virginia Steers, from poor to common, from 8½c.@10½c. ℘ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; W. C. Dudley sold for A. Vogel 52 poor Missouri Steers at 9c. ℘ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; for Morris & Waixels, 90 coarse Iowa Steers at 9c. ℘ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; Martin Fuller & Co. sold for L. Meyer & Co. 36 poor Virginia Cattle, Cows, Bulls, and Steers, at 7¾c. ℘ ℔., weight 4½ cwt., strong; for self, 48 Virginia Cows at 3¼c. ℘ ℔., live weight 800 ℔. ℘ head; 80 Texan Steers at 8c. ℘ ℔., with $1 on ℘ head, weights 4¾ to 5¼ cwt.; 229 Missouri Steers, from poor to fair, from 9½c.@11¼c. ℘ ℔., weights 5¾ to 6¾ cwt.; S. W. Sherman held on sale for S. W. Allerton the greater number of 247 Illinois Steers; those sold were on commission, terms not obtained. D. Waixel sold for Morris & Waixels 30 Illinois Steers, terms not obtained. Toffey & Sons held on sale for Morris & Waixels 34 Illinois Steers. M. Goldschmidt held on sale for A. Sonheimer 37 Virginia Cows and Oxen. Had due for A. Wild 12 choice quality Ohio Steers, to be sold on to-morrow forenoon. Judd & Buckingham sold 18 Kentucky Sheep, weight 2,100 ℔., at 5⅝c. ℘ ℔.; 170 Kentucky Sheep, weight 27,650 ℔. at 8¼c. ℘ ℔. Kase & Pidcock sold 269 Ohio Sheep, weight 21,070 ℔., at 5¼c. ℘ ℔.; 197 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,990 ℔., at 5½c. ℘ ℔.; 370 Ohio Sheep, weight 33,570 ℔., at 5⅞c. ℘ ℔.; 45 Ohio Sheep, weight 4,820 ℔., at 6c. ℘ ℔.; 189 Indiana Sheep, weight 17,870 ℔., at $6 43¾ ℘ cwt.; 188 Indiana Sheep, weight 17,800 ℔., at 6½c. ℘ ℔.; 79 Jersey sheep, weight 10,100 ℔., at 7½c. ℘ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 876 head of horned Cattle, 10 Cows, 266 Veals and Calves, 1,367 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 1,802 Sheep and Lambs, 57 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 3,081 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day: 1,317 head of horned Cattle, 1,687 Sheep, 1,734 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Dec. 13, 1875: 74 Beeves, 3,633 Sheep and Lambs, 336 Veals and Calves, 9,241 Hogs, 30 Horses.

BUFFALO, Dec. 15.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,224 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 7,599 head, or 447 cars, of which 241 cars were through consignments; balance on sale here, against 516 cars for the same time last week—a difference in the run for the week thus far of 69 cars less—and 298 cars for the same week last year. There were few transactions to-day; 30 cars only were sold; about all for Eastern trade. The bulk of the fresh arrivals were through consignments. Shipping Steers unsold were mostly shipped East in first hands; the prices are unchanged; sales of Illinois Steers, averaging 1,101 ℔., at $4 65; 1,256 ℔., at $5; 1,224 to 1,280 ℔., at $5 20; Indiana Steers, averaging 1,127 ℔., at $4 75; Cherokee Steers, averaging 872 ℔., at $3 40; Missouri Steers, averaging 1,350 ℔., at $5 70; 1,225 ℔., at $5. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 5,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 16,000 head, against 16,600 head for the same time last week, and 10,000 head for the same week last year; the market was fairly active, all Canada stock finding ready sale; the majority of Western stock was disposed of; 2,300 head were disposed of at full strong last week's rates—1,800 head of Lambs and 500 head of Sheep; sales of Illinois Sheep, averaging 88 ℔., at $4 25; 74 ℔. at $4 25; 83 ℔. at $4 85; Ohio Sheep, averaging 89 ℔., at $5 30; 98 ℔. at $5 25; Michigan Sheep, averaging 78 ℔., at $4 50; 119 ℔. at $5; Canada Lambs, averaging 87 ℔., at $7; 94 ℔. at $7 12½; Canada Sheep, averaging 141 ℔. at $6. 148 ℔. at $6 12½; 167 ℔. at $6 25; 137 selected, at $7 75. Only 4 cars of Sheep remain unsold. Hogs—Receipts to-day 2,900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,700 head, against 23,500 head for the same time last week, and 17,700 head for the same week last year; the market was active, with comparatively few offerings; the demand was fair; the quality of light Hogs was generally good; heavy Hogs only fair to medium; about all were sold; we quote Yorkers, a few poor ones, at $7; medium to best, $7 20@$7 30; 25 cars of all kinds were sold; heavy Hogs, $7 25@$7 35; 5 cars were sold.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Cattle—Receipts yesterday, 5,400 head; to-day, 4,500 head; market dull, drooping, overstocked; common Shipping, $2 50@$4 25; choice Natives, $6@$6 25; fair Steers, $5 30; Texas, $2 75@$4 40; shipments, 600 head. Hogs—Receipts, 24,000 head; yesterday evening's advance was not maintained to-day; prices tending strongly downward at close; common to choice, $6 95@$7 50; Packers', $7@$7 40, chiefly at $7@$7 20; shipments, 1,260 head. Sheep in good demand; receipts, 1,000 head.

THE HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, Dec. 15.—Spanish Gold, 213@213½. Exchange dull; on the United States 60 days, Gold, 119@120 premium; short sight, 120@122 premium; on Paris, 118@119 premium. Sugar dull; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 7@7¼ reals, in gold, ℘ arroba.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 15—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 104; 1867s, 106¾, ex coupon; 10-40s, 106½; New 5s, 105.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £65,000. Consols, 93 11-16 for money and 93 13-16 for the account.

4:30 P. M.—Consols, 93 13-16 for money and 93 15-16 for the account. Paris advices quote Rentes 66f. 50c.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 15.—United States Bonds, New 5s, 99¾c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firmer; Middling Uplands, 7d.; Middling Orleans, 7¼d.; sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 33,821 bales, of which 23,866 bales were American. Cotton to arrive firmer; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, (per sail,) at 6 15-16d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, at 6 15-16d.; do., regular contract, April and May delivery, at 6⅞d. Provisions—Bacon, 53s. ℘ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 55s. 6d. for Short Clear Middles.

3 P. M.—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6 15-16d. Of the sales to-day 8,100 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Produce—Spirits of Petroleum, 8½d.@8¾d. ℘ gallon.

LONDON, Dec. 15—5:30 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 52s. 9d.@53s. ℘ cwt.

Evening.—Produce—Linseed-oil, 24s. 9d. ℘ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 25s. 3d.@25s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

ANTWERP, Dec. 15.—Petroleum, 29f. for fine Pale American.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Wednesday, Dec. 15, the following auction business was transacted:

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of J. A. Beall, Esq., Referee, sold the five three-story and attic brick tenements, (front,) one four-story brick factory, (rear,) with plot 102.6 by 100, Nos. 92, 94, 96, 98, and 100 Cannon street, east side, 75 feet south of Stanton street, for $31,000 to J. B. Wright and L. K. Miller, Executors and plaintiffs.

A. J. Bleecker & Son, at public auction, disposed of the five-story brick house, with lot 19 by 35 by 22.6 by 47.7, No. 29 Stuyvesant street, west side, 167.2 feet north of Ninth street, for $9,000, to J. Garretta.

James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18.9 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 191.3 feet east of Sixth avenue, (as widened,) for $8,100, to Louis Beckhardt, plaintiff in the legal action.

Hugh N. Camp, at a partition sale, Amherst Wight, Jr., Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick house, with lot 24.6 by 96.2 by 25 by 96.2, No. 85 East Fourth street, north side, 100.6 feet west of Second avenue, for $14,000, to Michael Ryan.

Oliver Bryan, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, A. T. Brown, Esq., Referee, disposed of a tract of land containing 17 114-1,000 acres, situated on the road leading from West Farms to Hunt's Point, adjoining lands of Francis Barretto, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward, for $20,000, to H. S. Telkamp, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

In the matter of following legal auctions it was announced that the foreclosure proceedings had been arranged and the property was withdrawn: Sale by James M. Miller of a house and lease of lot on West Forty-sixth street, west of Eighth avenue; sale by William Kennelly of a house and lot on West Twenty-third street, west of Ninth avenue, and sale by R. V. Harnett of a plot of land on West Ninety-fourth street, extending through to Apthorpe's lane, east of Tenth avenue.

The following legal sales were postponed, viz.: sale by A. H. Muller & Son of a house and lot on Broome street, south-east corner of Thompson street, adjourned to Dec. 22; sale by R. V. Harnett of the house, with lot, No. 169 Madison avenue, north of Thirty-third street, adjourned to the same date; and sale by same auctioneer of undivided one-third interest in the plot of land bounded by West Sixty-first street, Eighth avenue, Circle, and Grand Boulevard, adjourned to Dec. 29; sale by George H. Scott of one lot on Fifth avenue, north-east corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, adjourned to Dec. 22; sale by William Kennelly of a house and lot on East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, west of Second avenue, adjourned to Dec. 22, and sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of a plot on Prescott avenue and Nichols place, part of the Dyckman estate, adjourned to Dec. 21, and sale by the same firm of house and lease of lot on West Forty-fifth street, west of Eighth avenue, adjourned to Jan. 5.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.10, one on West One Hundred and Twenty-third street, north side, and the other on West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, south side, (rears adjoining,) 300 feet east of Eleventh avenue or public drive. Also, similar sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 95.1, on Sylvan place, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twentieth street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas J. McKee, Esq., Referee, of one house, 20 by 58.9 by 20 by 57.6, on Washington street, east side, 40 feet south of Bethune street. Also, similar sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lease of lot 20 by 83, on Hudson street, west side, 39.11 feet north of Barrow street.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

5 three-story and attic brick tenements, (front,) 1 four-story brick factory, (rear,) with plot, Nos. 92, 94, 96, 98, and 100 Carman st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Stanton st.; plot 102.6x100....$31,000

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

1 five-story brick house, with lot, No. 29 Stuyvesant st., w. s., 167.2 ft. n. of 9th st.; lot 19 x35x22.6x47.2....$9,000

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot, West 127th st., s. s., 191.3 ft.e. of 6th av., (as widened;) lot 18.9x99.11....$8,100

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 four-story brick house, with lot, No. 85 East 4th st., n. s., 100.6 ft. w. of 2d av.; lot 24.6x 92.6x25x92.6....$14,000

By Oliver T. Bryan.

A tract of land, 17 114-1000 acres, situated on the road leading from West Farms to Hunt's Point, adjoining land of Francis Barretto, 24th Ward....$20,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Dec. 15.

85th st., n. s., 219 ft. e. of 1st av., 2x102.2; Jacob Brunner and wife to Morris Altman....

Wooster st., e. s., 219.9 ft. s. of Houston st., 25.3x100; William Heerdt and wife to Jacob H. V. Cockcroft....$12,000

50th st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 9th av., 50x100.5; Jane Moncrief to James F. Smallen....26,000

2d av., s. e. corner of 65th st., 22x64x irregular, (deed 1861;) William A. Juch and wife to Henry Bohlen....11,100

Church st., e. s., No. 183, 100.3½ ft. s. of White st., 25x75; Morris Poznanski and wife and others to Meyer Rosenthal....nom.

51st st., s. s., 525 ft. e. of 11th av., 50x176.7x irregular; Thomas E. Foran and wife and others to James O'Donohue....nom.

18th st., n. s., 378.4 ft. w. of 8th av., 23.4x92; Joseph M. Shute and wife to Benjamin I. Hart....12,500

130th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 7th av., 25x half block; John Townshend and wife to Mary M. Mosely....3,000

Madison av., w. s., 80 ft. s. of Marble st., 136x 200x irregular, 24th Ward; William Sinclair, Referee, to Marcus Ball....9,000

Chrystie st., e. s., No. 136, 175 ft. n. of Broome st., 25x100; William Sinclair, Referee, to John Simon....1,000

Whalen, Daniel, general assignment to Amasa H. Scoville.

Sullivan st., e. s., 63 ft. s. of Broome st., 21.4x 90; also, Broome st., 63 ft. s. w., 30x21; Henry J. Cullen, Jr., Referee, to John R. Cushier....13,000

32d st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x98.9; Morgan A. Dayton, Jr., Referee, to Harvey B. Denison....12,600

32d st., s. s., 281.3 ft. e. of 8th av., 18.9x98.9; Morgan A. Dayton, Jr., Referee, to Charles Grunewald....12,600

Waverley place, s. s., 44 ft. w. of Macdougal st., 22x97; Ophelia M. Budd to Jessie Elder....10,000

112th st., s. s., 249.6 ft. w. of 4th av., 16x 100.11; Thomas B. Wilson and wife to George Schaffer....nom.

104th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th av., 25x 100.11; George F. Schaffer and wife to Thomas B. Wilson....nom.

41st st., s. s., 91.8 ft. e. of Lexington av., 16.8x 80; Martha Smith to Mary E. Schuyler....nom.

32d st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x98.9; Harvey B. Denison and wife to Lucia A....nom.

8th av., n. w. corner of 81st st., 119x140.3⅛; also 9th av., n. w. corner of 79th st., 51.4x 100, (deed 1871); Catharine A. Ferris to Thomas T. Ferris....nom.

LEASE.

N. w. corner of 9th av. and 27th st., 5 years; Norman Peck and others to Thomas Thedford. $2,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH AV., OPPOSITE THE CENTRAL Park, an elegant four-story brown-stone-front house, 22x60; lot 100 feet deep, built in the most superior manner, and finished with hardwood; furnished with rich statuary marble mantels up to the fourth story; splendid mirrors, cornices, gas-fixtures and glass chandeliers; the plumbing most thorough and perfect; the situation of the house, being between 85th and 86th sts., is very commanding; one of the most beautiful locations opposite Central Park, and considering the low price this property is offered at, cannot fail to be a good investment; terms liberal.

Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.,

Or to Owner, No. 967 5th av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to

THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house in 55th st., between 5th and Madison avs., for sale low; 20 feet wide, 55 feet deep; lot 100.5. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A BUILDING IN NEW-YORK SUITAble for manufacturing purposes, worth from $8,000 to $18,000. A farm on Long Island within ten miles from the City Hall, about twelve acres, with convenient building, and some fruit, to go into the trade. Address A. B., No. 37 West 42d st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.

Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANE FOR GOOD HOUSES or stores in New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey City, a rice plantation of about 1,500 acres, fully equipped; mansion house, large house for overseer, laborers' houses, mules, boats, tools, &c., 450 acres, now under bank and in full cultivation, produced in 1874 about 12,000 bushels, which sells readily on the dock at about $1 60 per bushel in the rough rice. This year but 200 acres were in cultivation, producing about 8,000 bushels. This plantation is known as Broughton Island, and is near Darien, Georgia, and is in the immediate vicinity of Messrs. Thropp's, Pierce Butler's and Barnwell's plantations. The above is one of the best and most productive in the South.

This property is free and clear. If sufficient inducements are offered the owner may put in some money to effect an exchange. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, (IMMEDIATE POSSESsion,) the very fine, well-located dwelling-house No. 584 7th av., near 42d st.; several lines of cars; all improvements; $1,100. Apply to Owner, No. 723 6th av., near 41st st.

TO LEASE.—FOR A TERM OF YEARS FROM Feb. 1, 1876, the four-story store, No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, occupied as a saddlery and harness manufactory and wholesale sales-room; rent, $3,500 a year. Apply to J. M. PINKNEY, No. 24 Park place.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT J. MORISON'S
MOST RELIABLE SERVANTS' EXCHANGE,
CORNER 11TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

Respectable servants waiting for situations at reduced wages. Notice this address and don't go in the wrong place.

CHAR-WOMAN.—A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG woman wishes work by the day or week; is an excellent laundress; wages moderate. Call at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN with five years' City reference as chamber-maid and waitress or nurse; makes salads, &c.; is ready and willing to work; not afraid of a large house or good-sized family; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WASHING.—BY AN English Protestant young girl, who understands all her duties as chamber-maid, and is a good washer and ironer; very neat and industrious; also, if required, is a good plain cook; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would do chamber-work and waiting; is neat and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 346 East 9th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl to do chamber-work and sewing; is willing and obliging; best City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 558 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do fine washing, or chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 115 West 19th st., near 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to a boarding-house; best City reference. Apply at 29 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A SMART, TIDY girl as chamber-maid, and to do fine washing and ironing; six years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 138 Crosby st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY AN American girl, in a private family, to do chamber-work or mind a child, or do plain sewing; can give good reference. Call at No. 26 East 40th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and to assist with washing; City reference. Call in the store No. 425 East 17th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress and sewing; best City reference. Apply at No. 537 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH girl in a private family or boarding-house to do chamber-work; has excellent reference; will go for moderate wages. Call at J. Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Notice name and address.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy girl; will assist with washing and ironing; would do house-work; good reference. Address M. C., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and laundress; is willing and obliging; will assist with baking. Apply at 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild; ask for Kate.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 29 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, INdustrious girl as cook and laundress, or general house-work; will be found a respectful and economical servant; good cook, excellent washer and ironer; best of references; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO ENGLISH PROTestant young women, one as first-class cook, family baking and pastry; seven years' City reference; the other as first-class waitress, with seven years' City reference; either City or country. Call at No. 464 6th av., between 28th and 29th sts.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-worker.—By a Scotch young woman, highly recommended; good plain cook; meats, game, fish, soups; good baker; excellent washer and ironer; understands general house-work thoroughly; City or country. Call at Bookham's, 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REliable young woman who is a good cook in every branch; is a good meat cook, excellent baker and pastry cook; is a good family laundress; best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL, A GOOD cook and laundress, for general work; makes bread, biscuit, &c.; has five years' reference from last place, and wants a place to keep; City or country. Apply at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT NEW-ENGLAND girl, with three years' reference, to cook, wash, and iron; has been taught to work carefully; understands thoroughly all kinds of home cakes, pies, bread, &c. City or country. Apply at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business, including boning and larding; private family or boarding-house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN AS good family cook; an excellent bread and biscuit baker; would do the coarse washing. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' new Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY GERMAN girls, for City or country; used to all kinds of house-work, cooking, &c.; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON WHO THORoughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; no objection to assist with washing; best City reference. Apply at No. 91 6th av.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD PLAIN COOK AND EXcellent bread and biscuit baker; will assist with washing; best of City reference. Address L. M., Box 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR WOMAN COOK; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has unexceptionable reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; will assist with washing and ironing; six years' City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 874 6th av., between 49th and 50th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS cooking in all its branches; also desserts and jellies; is an excellent bread baker; has best City references from her last place. Call at No. 235 East 28th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; no objection to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 555 2d av., near 31st st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 310 East 47th st., Room No. 5, up stairs, front.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED YOUNG woman as first-class cook; meats, game, fish, fowls, soups, pastries, made dishes; good baker; assist with washing; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—BY PROTESTANT WOMEN WITH good City references; competent and satisfactory in everything; willing to go any distance in the country or City. At the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND BAKER, who thoroughly understands her business; has lived in England several years; good City reference. Call at No. 118 West 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSEworker.—By a very good servant; has lived in the above capacities for two years in her last place. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., 35th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as excellent cook and laundress; good bread, biscuit, and pastry baker; thoroughly understands meats, soups, jellies, boning, and larding; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 249 West 30th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; understands cooking in all its branches; would be willing to do the coarse washing, and has no objections to go a short distance in the country; first-class City references from last employer. Call at No. 406 7th av., near 32d st., Room No. 10.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; thoroughly understands family cooking, meats, game, pastries, desserts, &c.; is a good baker; first-class City reference to be given. Call for two days at 206 West 27th st., first floor, front room.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—CITY OR country; by a smart young woman as cook, washer, and ironer, or general house-work in a private family. Call at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild; ask for Maggie.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; is a very obliging girl, and is willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild; ask for D.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR AS LAUNdress.—By a neat and very competent girl, with excellent City reference; is willing and industrious. Call or address 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman to do plain cooking, washing, and ironing; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 346 West 47th st., third floor, front.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR COOK; IS COMPETENT in her duties, and the best of references can be given; private family. Call at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH COOK, (Protestant;) best City references. Call for two days at No. 146 East 39th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; willing to assist with the coarse washing; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 48 West 17th st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A COLORED WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; also a boy thirteen years of age for general work; useful. Call for one day at No. 130 West 30th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A good cook, washer, and ironer; is an excellent baker and a good laundress; best of reference. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild; ask for B.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English Protestant woman as cook, washer, and ironer; is a good baker, &c.; City or country. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild; ask for May.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, by the day or week; operates on different machines; has the latest styles, and gives the best reference. Call at No. 319 East 39th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY of culture, and speaking French and German fluently, as housekeeper in a gentleman's household; good reference. Address or apply to Stiner, No. 383 6th av., first floor.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A CAPABLE NEW-England woman of some experience as housekeeper, nurse, or companion to an invalid, or to teach children and sew; good reference; salary not so much an object as a home in the City. Address S. E. B., No. 323 West 34th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN girl in a private family to do general house-work; is willing and obliging; good home and low wages preferred. Call at J. Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.; don't go in the wrong place.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD SWEDISH GIRL, not afraid to work; in City or country; is a good plain cook and laundress; will work for moderate wages; is also a good sewer. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe-store, up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general house-work; is a first-class laundress; three years' City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 425 East 17th st., in the store.

HOUSEWORK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl to do general housework for a small family, or will take care of children. Call at No. 223 East 58th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY, ACTIVE GIRL; is a good plain cook and laundress; has excellent City reference. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROtestant girl as general house-work, or as children's nurse in a private family. Call or address No. 194 10th av., between 21st and 22d sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a small family. Call or address No. 340 East 24th st., Room No. 12.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG AND WILLING girl; would like to do general house-work in a private family; references. Call at No. 649 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work; no objection to a boarding-house; City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; would have no objections to assist with a little chamber-work; best of City reference. Apply at No. 488 6th av., between 29th and 30th sts., second floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—CITY OR COUNTRY; AS LAUNdress; understands all kinds of ladies' finery; boarding-house or institution. Call at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John Guild; ask for H.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, one who thoroughly understands her business and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 154 West 52d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress; understands her business; has three years' reference from her last employer. Call in the store, No. 425 East 17th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMbermaid and Waitress.—By an English Protestant young woman; well recommended; understands care of an infant from birth; can raise it by hand or take care of growing children; good seamstress, chamber-maid, and waitress. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A REspectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; would also assist with light house-work in a respectable private family; good City reference. Call at or address No. 8 West 11th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS nurse and seamstress; for City or country; has first-class reference; is willing and obliging; will go for very reduced wages. Call at J. Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Notice address.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT nurse, (French,) with City references; speaks English; is a good seamstress. Can be engaged at Jacquin's French and German Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERSON as first-class infant's nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth, or to grown children; four years' City references. Apply at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—AS SICK OR INVALID'S NURSE; EITHER lady or gentleman; willing to make herself useful; best private and medical City reference. Call or address T. C., No. 246 5th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL to take care of growing children; can assist with sewing; understands hair-dressing; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 332 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City references. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, 103 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARRIED woman, with a full breast of milk; best of doctors' references. Address No. 713 7th av., rear building.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID, OR SEAMstress.—By a good girl well recommended, in either capacity; can furnish the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTestant woman as nurse and chamber-maid; is also a neat sewer; good City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 145 East 22d st., first floor, front room.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO TAKE care of children; is a good plain sewer and capable of taking the entire charge of an infant; City reference. Call for two days at No. 50 41st st., near Madison av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMbermaid.—By a highly respectable Alsacienne woman who does not speak English; is a splendid seamstress and very obliging. Can be seen at No. 156 East 3d st., third floor. Mlle. Marie.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; is capable of taking care of an infant; is willing to assist in chamber-work or waiting. Address M. F., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A LADY, FOR A TRUST-WORTHY Protestant woman as infant's nurse. Can be seen at No. 459 West 21st st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, a baby to wet nurse at her own home; good reference. Inquire at No. 318 East 31st st.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL IN A PRIvate family as nurse and seamstress or lady's companion; is neat and agreeable, and has first-class references. Call at J. Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Take notice of name and address.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY leaving for Europe wishes a situation for a Protestant girl who has been living in her family, and whom she can highly recommend. Apply at 31 West 16th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS AND maid; understands dress-making; will go in the country; can give the best of City references. Call at 154 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs., in store.

SEAMSTRESS.—A GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; is willing to assist with other duties if required; three years' references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 151 West 23d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH girl as a first-class seamstress and dress-maker; good cutter and fitter; by the day or month; best references. Address Dress-maker, Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine and take charge of one or two children. Address for two days B. T., West Side Advertising Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—CUTS and fits, and does all kinds of family sewing; City reference. Call or address No. 329 East 37th st.; pull bell three times.

SEAMSTRESS OR LADY'S MAID—IN A private family; excellent reference from present employer. Call at No. 225 East 42d st.

UP-STAIRS WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTable young girl to do up-stairs work and assist with washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 232 West 20th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress; would be willing to do chamber-work and waiting; understands her business well, and is willing to go in the country to a private family; has four years' City reference from last place. Call or address No. 477 2d av., near 27th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FULLY-CAPABLE WAITRESS who can make all kinds of salads and dressing; can serve as well as a man; has good references. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, RELIABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands the care of salads and silver; can take a waiter man's place, or chamber-maid and waitress in a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A first-class servant as waitress or chamber-maid, or would travel; willing to make herself useful; good reference. Call for two days at No. 67 3d av., corner 11th st., in store.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 131 West 19th st., in the store.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A real nice and competent Welsh girl, with good reference; is very obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WASHING.—A GERMAN WOMAN WISHES WASHing of gentlemen and private families. Call at No. 45 Delancey st., Room No. 15, front.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMan wishes to take washing by the week or month. Call at No. 127 West 31st st., in the rear, first floor.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN OF THE BEST SOCIAL and business connections desires a position in an insurance company; would be willing to take a certain amount of stock if position be guaranteed for a term. Address J. B., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A YOUNG MAN, WELL EDUCATED AND with a thorough knowledge of English and French, desires a position in some wholesale or manufacturing house. Address C. B. L., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT BUTler, with good references; thoroughly understands his business. Seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

BUTLER OR FIRST-CLASS WAITER.—BY a young Englishman; has the most satisfactory City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a steady and careful driver; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; can produce the best reference from his present employer. Address Thomas, Box No. 213 *Times* Office for three days.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young married man as coachman, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; is sober and steady, willing and obliging; has six years' City reference from last employer. Call or address No. 143 West 28th st.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY A SINGLE MAN, thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of fine horses and carriages; excellent driver; obliging and willing to be useful; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Address M. C., Box 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS first-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can produce very best City reference from his last employer. Call on or address J. R., at J. B. Brewster & Co.'s, warerooms, corner of 21st st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has been in his employ for six years; he is a thorough horseman; I will give all satisfaction to any one that will call on me. Address D. S. L., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man, Protestant; understands his business; tends furnaces; willing to make himself useful; best City references. Address M. M., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, THOROughly competent; is a first-class groom and a careful City driver; will be found willing and obliging; best City references. Address T. S., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent man as coachman and groom; eight years' best City reference; disengaged in consequence of family selling out. Apply at No. 121 West 51st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN in City or country; has City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WITH no incumbrance; has long experience in this country, and in the old one also; no objection to the country; best City reference. For full particulars call or address J. R., No. 21 East 33d st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A young man, American, single; can milk, tend furnace, &c.; will be found a temperate and neat workman; good reference. Apply to J. M., No. 416 West 53d st., rear.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, (PROTESTant,) as coachman or groom; good experience for the above capacity and good City reference; willing to make himself useful. Address J. H., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE COLORED man as coachman in City or country; thoroughly understands his business; can give City reference from last place. Call at No. 127 West 50th st.

FARMER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN (MARRIED, NO incumbrance) as farmer; would take entire charge; understands the treatment of all fancy stock; wife would take charge of dairy, poultry, &c.; good reference. Apply to W. B., No. 191 Water st.

GROOM OR PORTER IN HOTEL, OR GENerally Useful Man.—By a reliable, very industrious, capable young man; tries to please; is highly recommended, and will go at low wages. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A COLORED MAN TO TAKE care of a horse and attend furnace fires, or as janitor; City references. Address F. O., No. 151 West 24th st., top floor.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A STRONG BOY, AGED NINEteen; can write plain; good reference; willing to work. Address P. Smith, No. 121 East 53d st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, (NINETEEN,) A place to work four or five hours daily at anything for board, or $3 weekly; good reference. Address H. W. B., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN WHO knows his work in all its branches; has testimonials from London, Dublin, and America, from the best of families. Address for two days W. G., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN as waiter in a private family; can give reference of three years and a half. Call for two days at No. 304 Lexington av., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A STEADY, respectable man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; first-class City references will be given for sobriety and honesty from the most respectable families in the City. Address W. C., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE MAN AS waiter in a private family; long and satisfactory references from former places as to capability and integrity; no objection to go in the country. Call for A. S., No. 876 Broadway, in the seed store.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; first-class City references. Address A. N., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS WESTERN SALESmen by a Boston dry goods jobbing house. Address Post Office Box No. 5,269, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—AT NO. 19 5TH AV., A GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer; City reference required.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

OFFICE OF METROPOLITAN COLLAR COMPANY,
NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.

THE ENTIRE STOCK AND MACHINERY of the above company, together with the business good-will of the company, for sale. This is one of the best appointed factories for the manufacture of paper collars and cuffs in the world; the machinery is perfect, and has a capacity of making 350,000 collars per day, and can be put in operation in one hour; will be sold in one lot, for cash or its equivalent only. Apply to B. H. BALDWIN, Receiver.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO ENGAGE as partner in a safe, respectable, and profitable manufacturing business (or a hardware business) well established, to which he will give his whole time and several thousand dollars cash capital; or would buy out such a concern, if capital needed not too large. Best references given and required. Address JAMES, Box No. 3,491 Post Office, New-York.

$25,000.—GOOD CHANCE.—A MANUfacturing firm wishes a special or active partner with above amount to enlarge their very successful business. Principals only address E. F. MEAD, No. 132 Nassau st., Room No. 12.

$4,000.—PARTNER WANTED IN A SAFE and legitimate manufacturing business. A business man will find it worthy investigation. Address A. L. T., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL AUTHORS AND CONTRIBUTORS TO popular literature will receive an important circular of the AMERICAN AUTHORS' UNION by immediate application, inclosing stamp to HENRY HEINEMAN, Secretary American Authors' Union, north-west corner 4th and Race sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.

ANY ONE WISHING TO PURCHASE A first-quality camel's-hair long shawl at half the first cost in Paris, may address Box No. 629 Post Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HORSE BLANKETS, CARRIAGE ROBES, AND SLEIGH BELLS,
In large variety and grades.
W. CLARK'S GENUINE PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS.
Prices greatly reduced.
HARMER, HAYES & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

DRY GOODS.

SANTA CLAUS
AT
E. RIDLEY & SONS'
309, 311, and 311 1-2 Grand st., N. Y.
OPEN EVENINGS
UNTIL
9 O'CLOCK.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY & CO.'S, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
PREMIUM GOLD PENS.
GOLD, SILVER, PEARL, RUBBER, CELLULOID, IVORY, CHARM PENCILS AND PEN CASES OF BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS; CHEAPEST AND BEST.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st. corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF Merchants' clerks and others, No. 20 Union place, corner of East 15th st.—Dividend to Jan. 1, 1876, payable Jan. 17, 1876, at following rates per annum, viz.: Six per Cent. on sums of $5, and not exceeding $1,000, and Five per Cent. on larger sums.

A. GRACIE KING, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
Dec. 9, 1875.

NOTICE.—THE DEPOSITORS IN THE MUTUAL Benefit Savings Bank are requested to present their bank-books to the subscriber, at the office lately occupied by the said bank, No. 1 Centre st., for comparison and verification.

Dated Dec. 14, 1875.

W. F. ALDRICH, Receiver.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM

Is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream.

Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious,
72 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart.
DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV., and NO. 1,264 BROADWAY.

J. FUSSELL & SONS,
ICE CREAM,
12 Bible House, opposite Cooper Institute, New-York

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

The largest assortment of Grates and Fenders ever offered in this market, finished in every style. Low and Half Low Down Grates, with dumping attachment, a specialty. A large variety of Gas Logs, fancy nickel-plated Andirons, Fire Irons, Coal Vases, Folding Screens &c., suitable for Holiday presents. Liberal discount to the trade. Old grates altered to low or half low down.

CONOVER, WOOLLEY & CO.,
No. 368 Canal st., New-York.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, NEW DESIGNS, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st.

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS, INLAID with tiles; also, marble and wood mantels, elegant designs; prices very low. No. 220 West 23d st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REVIVAL WORK IN NEW-YORK CITY.—Rev. Dr. Armitage will deliver his fourth lecture (in the series on the above theme) in Dr. Tyng's Church, Madison av. and 42d st., To-night at 8 o'clock. Special subject to-night—"What Sabbath-school Teachers Can Do in This Work."

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, A LADY'S GOLD green enameled WATCH with CHAIN, going from 25th to 27th st. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to No. 7 West 25th st.

LOST—BANK-BOOK NO. 15,323, ON NORTH River Savings Bank. Finder please leave at bank, 34th st. and 8th av.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1876 AND DAILY JOURNALS from 25 cents to $3. Blank Books, Stationery, and Printing, all kinds at low price. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden lane.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, NO. 93 FULTON ST.—Special attention given to ordered work.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

SPARKLING BRANDY.

STEPHEN VON MOERS, No. 378 Pearl st., sole agent for the celebrated Liqueur Mousseuse of M. Durozier & Co.'s Cognac Crimant Imperiale.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TUCKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 68 Bank street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of November, 1875.

HENRY TUCKER,
JACOB C. BOGERT,
STEPHEN H. V. MOORE, } Executors.

n18-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA P. WURTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at the office of Jonathan Edwards, Equitable Trust Company, No. 52 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of September, 1875. CHARLES P. WURTS, Executor.

s30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. SUYDAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 401 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of December next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-third day of June, 1875.

je24-law6mTh* WILLIAM H. OAKLEY, Executor.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEERS,
FOURTH DISTRICT,
No. 532 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4, 1875.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.—SEALED PROposals (in duplicate) will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1876, for furnishing the material complete of the iron superstructure light-house on Ship John Shoal, Delaware Bay.

Drawings and specifications can be had on application at this office.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Ship John Light-house," and conform in all respects to the requirements of law and regulations, and the right to reject all bids is reserved.

By order of the Light-house Board.

W. F. REYNOLDS,
Engineer Fourth Light-house District.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals will be received until Feb. 1, 1876, by the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, at their office, No. 21 Water st., Brooklyn, N. Y., for the manufacture and delivery of 122 tons of cast-steel wire rope, required for the erection of the temporary foot-bridge, cradle cables, and other appliances necessary for the construction of the main cables of the East River Suspension Bridge.

Printed specifications, together with any other information in regard to these ropes, may be obtained from the Secretary of the board, or of the Chief Engineer, W. A. ROEBLING.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that JOHN S. DE HART, of the City of New-Brunswick, County of Middlesex, and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.—Dated Nov. 29, A. D. 1875.

JOHN F. MITCHELL.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 9:30 A. M.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 1, at 8 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at —
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
*RUSSIA.....WED. Dec. 22 | PARTHIA.....WED., Jan. 5
CHINA.......WED., Dec. 29 | ABYSSINIA..WED., Jan. 12
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WISCONSIN..........Dec. 21, at 12, noon
WYOMING..........Dec. 28, at 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA..........Jan. 4, at 10 A. M.
MONTANA..........Jan. 11 at 3 P. M.
IDAHO..........Jan. 18, at 10 A. M.
DAKOTA..........Jan. 25, at 3 P. M.
For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
*PEREIRE, Danre..........Saturday, Dec. 25
FRANCE, Trudelle..........Saturday, Jan. 8
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday Dec. 18, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Tuesday, Dec. 28, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER...Saturday, Jan. 4, 1876, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Jan. 8, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN......Saturday, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.
For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND..........Thursday, Dec. 16, at 8 A. M.
ERIN..........Saturday, Dec. 25, at 9 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England, Dec. 18, 9 A. M. | Helvetia, Jan. 8, 1:30 P. M.
Egypt, Jan. 1, 8 A. M. | Spain, Jan. 15, 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, Dec. 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, Dec. 30
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, Jan. 13
And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

STAR BALL LINE.
United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships, Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y., For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.
NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons..........Jan. 23, at 1 P. M.
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons..........Feb. —
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons..........March —
When the 23d falls on Sunday steamers sail the day previous.
These steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest improvements, having first-class passenger accommodations.
For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CITY OF ATLANTA..........SATURDAY..........DEC. 18
GEORGIA..........WEDNESDAY..........DEC. 22
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren, Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green, Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.
FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:
CLARIBEL..........Dec. 18.
ATLAS..........Jan. 8.
FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, SANTA MARTHA, SAVANILLA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ETNA..........Dec. 22.
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE, CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
BOLIVIA..........SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 10 A. M.
ELYSIA..........SATURDAY, Dec. 25, at 3 P. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FLORIDA LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES,
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES,
AND NO DETENTIONS.
Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, Dec. 16, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, Dec. 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

TYBEE, Capt. Holmes, SATURDAY, Dec. 18, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, Dec. 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA, Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, For Aspinwall.
ACAPULCO..........Thursday, Dec. 16, 12 noon touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.
EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN, Good till March, 1876, $351, gold. Outward, only $221, gold.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
CITY OF PEKING..........Jan. 1
FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU SANDWICH ISLANDS.
Steam-ship..........Monday, Jan. 3
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
ODER.........Sat., Dec. 18 | SALIER.........Sat., Jan. 8
MOSEL.........Sat., Jan. 1 | NECKAR.........Sat., Jan. 15
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.
For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HATTERAS, Mankin, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Dec. 16, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.
First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..........20 00
First-class to Albany..........22 50
Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.
For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS..........TUESDAY, Dec. 14
CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, Dec. 23
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Dec. 16
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Dec. 28
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, Dec. 30
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Dec. 28
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, Jan. 18
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 16 and Jan. 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.
Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:
OTHELLO.........Dec. 18 | COLOMBO.........Jan. 15
HINDOO.........Jan. 1 | NAVARINO.........Jan. 29
First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.
STONINGTON LINE,
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.
The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at railroad depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE, (direct.)
Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates. D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M. 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6:20 P. M.
For New Brunswick, 7, 8, and 11 A. M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 11 A. M., 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 3, and 4:10 P. M.
For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Philipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
1 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Dec. 5, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.
Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at
7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-PORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF CONSOL. STATE BONDS.
STATE OF LOUISIANA,
AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-ORLEANS,
DEC. 9, 1875.
Notice is hereby given that in conformity with a resolution, adopted by the Board of Liquidation, the interest Coupons, on New Consol Bonds, maturing on the 1st of January, prox., will be paid, without rebate, at the Louisiana National Bank in this City, and at the banking-house of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., in New-York, on and after the 15th of December, inst.
CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor.

JERSEY CITY BONDS.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 14, 1875.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Treasurer, City Hall, until Thursday the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of $300,000 of Jersey City Seven Per Cent. Bonds, either coupon or registered, payable in thirty years from July 3, 1876, interest payable semi-annually, viz., Jan. 1 and July 1 in each year.
These bonds are authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, passed March 31, 1871. The credit and the whole property of the city are pledged for their payment, and they are free from taxation in this State.
They are issued to pay a like amount falling due on Jan. 1, 1876—and are not to increase the bonded debt of the city.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids if not considered for the best interest of the city to accept them.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Jersey City Bonds," and addressed to
I. I. VAN DER BEEK, President Board of Finance and Taxation, or T. C. BROWN, Chairman Finance Committee.
ISAAC MORRIS, Jr., Treas. Clerk.

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS,
No. 12 Wall st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY.
Road completed and in operation. Total mortgage, $500,000, *being only $10,000 per mile.*

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
AND OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES,
PAYING 10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 23 years.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

OFFICE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 51 WALL ST., CORNER WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1875.
THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

THE MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1875.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have levied an assessment of $1 per share on the preferred and common stock, payable at this office on or before Dec. 31.
MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ELECTIONS.

THE NEW-YORK STEAM POWER COMPANY,
No. 58 ANN ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1875.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and inspectors for the next ensuing year, will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN BALLARD, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1875.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Central Petroleum Company for the election of Trustees, to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1876, at noon.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
LOUIS J. BELLONI, Jr., Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1875.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank for election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held, at their banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1876. Polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
O. B. BANTA, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1875.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 196 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. M. HARD, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1875.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 33 Wall st., on TUESDAY, the 11th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.
ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 11, 1875.
ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

"WAUKENPHAST,"
IMPORTED ENGLISH SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN.
All kinds of
BOOTS AND SHOES AT REDUCED PRICES.
Gents' shoes..........$4 00
Ladies' shoes..........4 00
"Iron-clads," strong serviceable shoes for boys.
Ladies' rubbers..........55
CANTRELL,
No. 241 4th av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE table, No. 31 West 16th st.; these rooms are about to be vacated, the family of the present occupant going to Europe. He can heartily recommend them to any one desiring a delightful home and superior accommodations.

NO. 47 WEST 35TH ST.—FRONT ROOMS, communicating, containing large closets and every convenience; also, rooms suitable for one or two gentlemen, with board; location, house, and all its appointments, superior. References.

FIFTH AV., OPPOSITE MADISON SQUARE, NO. 206.—Elegant parlor and bedroom for gentleman and wife, second story, with first-class board and appointments; location unsurpassed; references exchanged.

NO. 70 IRVING PLACE, (GRAMERCY PARK.)—Second floor front, en suite or singly; house twenty-seven feet wide; rooms extra large and handsomely furnished; location, house, and table first class; prices reduced.

FIFTH AV., NO. 140, CORNER 19TH ST.—Parlor and bedroom, second floor, front (unexpectedly vacant,) with or without private table, to let to a satisfactory couple; best references in or out of the house.

MOST BEAUTIFUL PRIVATE APARTMENTS on 5th av., near 48th st.; private table only. Address A. P., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms, handsomely furnished, on second and third floors; large cheerful dining-room on parlor floor; references.

NO. 147 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH board, to gentleman and wife, a large front room, with alcove, southern exposure; grate fire; ample closets. Also, room for a gentleman. Family small.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Front room, fourth floor; grate fire, water, &c.; first-class board; also, table boarders taken.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN Madison and 5th avs.—Good accommodations, with board, for good-class families, at moderate price: small tables; table d'hôte. H. LEFLER.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TILL SPRING, TWO large rooms with hall bedroom attached, on Main st., near Brick Church Station, Orange, N. J. Address H.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—SECOND FLOOR LARGE and hall rooms, handsomely furnished; single room, with board; house unexceptionable; moderate prices.

THIRD STORY. FRONT HALL ROOM to a gentleman, with board, in an American family of adults; terms moderate; references exchanged. No. 236 West 37th st.

NO. 40 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, large rooms on second and third floors, suitable for gentlemen and wives; rooms for gentlemen; day boarders accommodated.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5TH AV.—One handsomely-furnished suite of apartments, consisting of five rooms, with private table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 307.—A LARGE SECOND floor of five rooms to let; also, parlor and bedroom on third floor, front, with or without private table; appointments and location unexceptionable; references.

ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLY, WITH or without board, in choice locations, at moderate price; every house personally inspected.
E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

MRS. PITKIN, NOS. 432 AND 434 MADISON avenue, has two connecting front rooms, with first-class board; also one single room.

A FURNISHED ROOM, SUITABLE FOR two young men or man and wife, with or without board; private family. No. 304 West 28th st.

SECOND FLOOR.—LARGE, PLEASANT, WELL-heated rooms, together or separately, with board; references. No. 116 West 41st st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—SECOND STORY, newly furnished, to let, with board; terms moderate; small family.

NO. 19 WEST 24TH ST., OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.—New and elegantly furnished rooms to let, with or without board; transients taken.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 55 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 34 EAST 32D ST.—LARGE HANDSOMELY-furnished front room, with first-class board, to rent very reasonable; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341—MRS. SEAVER.—Desirable apartments rented, with private table, or to gentlemen, with breakfast.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, handsome large, sunny room, second floor. No. 150 West 34th st.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 161 EAST.—Nicely-furnished rooms and board, double and single; panic prices.

NO. 137 WEST 13TH ST.—NEWLY-FURnished single and connecting rooms; excellent table; references.

NO. 33 WEST 45TH ST.—WITH BOARD, ONE square and one hall room, connecting, on third floor.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, ELEGANT SUITES OF rooms, also single rooms and fine basement. No. 119 East 23d st.

NO. 104 EAST 23D ST.—TWO LARGE, HANDsome rooms, with good table and few boarders; references exchanged.

NO. 147 EAST 18TH ST.—TO LET, TO GENtlemen only, three comfortably-furnished rooms, with or without breakfast; references exchanged.

NO. 145 WEST 44TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with first-class board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Reference.

FIFTH AV., NO. 397.—A VERY PLEASANT suite of rooms on second floor; private table; also rooms for gentlemen; reference.

HANDSOME FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, first-class house, No. 55 West 9th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 178 MADISON AV.—MRS. R. U. JENKINS has desirable rooms to rent, with board; private table, if desired.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—ONE SUPERIOR SUITE of apartments, with private table and comforts of a refined home.

NO. 63 PARK AV.—VERY DESIRABLE SUITS of rooms to let, with board.

NO. 20 WEST 21ST ST.—A DESIRABLE FRONT hall-room, with board, to a gentleman. References.

AT NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with excellent board.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND MOTHER DESIRE board, with private table, between 24th and 40th sts. and 5th and Madison avs. Three rooms, well furnished, on second floor, and with sunny exposure. Full details, including terms, may be sent to NICHOLS, Box 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, and child, with a private family, above 30th st. and west of 6th av.; front, sunny exposure. Address, stating terms, M. A., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife; parlor and bedroom; New-York or Brooklyn; not to exceed $20 per week; private family preferred. Address, with full particulars, MANAGER, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE board in a private family; terms not to exceed $15 per week; only answers in accordance with the above paid attention to. Address F., Box 132 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO. 21 WEST 24TH ST., NEARLY OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.—Elegantly furnished rooms, en suite or singly, to let to gentlemen only, without board; references.

ONE ROOM, SECOND FLOOR, SOUTHERN exposure; closets, with hot and cold water, &c.; two hall rooms, for gentlemen; references. No. 116 West 45th st.

NO. 271 WEST 22D ST.—A SCOTCH LADY HAS three hall bed-rooms with hot and cold water; also three rooms on the fourth floor, furnished for light housekeeping; terms reasonable.

NO. 162 EAST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let for light housekeeping; hot and cold water; bath-room; the parlor floor.

NO. 4 EAST 30TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, en suite or singly. References exchanged.

NO. 38 WEST 33D ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS for families and gentlemen at reasonable prices.

NO. 38 EAST 10TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent to gentlemen only; reference required.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board. Near 5th av. and Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

MORRISTOWN.—A HOME FOR INVALIDS OR mothers; superior board and accommodations in a private family; ten minutes' walk from depot; use of carriage. Address Post Office Box No. 15, Morristown, N. J.

WINTER RESORTS.

ST. AUGUSTINE HOTEL,
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.
This hotel having been doubled in size and entirely refurnished, is now the largest hotel in Florida. A dining-room, seating 350, has been added; gas, electric annunciator, bath-rooms, telegraph office, &c.
E. E. VAILL, Proprietor.

MILLINERY.

AT MARIE TILLMAN & CO.'S, OF PARIS, Importers of Fine Millinery, (successors to Mme. A. Michel,) No. 491 5th av., near 40th st. Fine Winter Millinery from Virot, Tavez, and Pariset.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD-TAbles, with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
The renowned and inimitable Mr. and Mrs.
BARNEY WILLIAMS,
in their grand romantic Irish drama,
THE CONNIE SOOGAH,
produced with SCENERY OF REMARKABLE BEAUTY.
CONNIE SOOGAH..........Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
NELLY NOLAN..........Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
*** SPECIAL MATINEE on next Saturday, when Mrs. WILLIAMS will give one of her world-famous YANKEE GIRL impersonations.
Dec. 27.—A remarkable spectacular production of JULIUS CÆSAR.

STEINWAY HALL.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 20, 1875,
Grand musical reception to
Mme. ANTOINETTE STERLING,
previous to her departure for Europe.
Supported by Herr JACOBSOHN, Solo Violinist, Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, and FULL ORCHESTRA.
TENDERED BY
Hon. W. H. Wickham, Mayor | Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D.
Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D. | Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D.
Rev. T. S. Hastings, D. D. | Rev. W. Ormiston, D. D.
Mr. H. B. Claflin, | Algernon S. Sullivan.
and many others.
Tickets for sale at No. 114 Broadway, and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

CHICKERING HALL.
THREE EVENINGS OF ENGLISH GLEES
will be given.
On THURSDAYS, Dec. 16, 1875, and Jan. 6 and 20, 1876, at 8 o'clock.
Vocalists.
Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE, Miss LOUISE FINCH, Miss ANNA E. HOLBROOK, Mr. J. R. NILSEN, Mr. G. G. ROCKWOOD, Mr. W. C. BAIRD, Mr. G. E. AIKEN.
Subscriptions at $3 for the course, (with reserved seats) will be received by Mr. G. E. Aiken, No. 194 Broadway; Mr. G. G. Rockwood, No. 839 Broadway; Mr. W. C. Baird, No. 7 Wall st., and single tickets may be obtained at the door on each evening, price $1, with reserved seats.

CHICKERING HALL. FRIDAY'S CONCERT.
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 17.
The following programme will be interpreted: Quartet, B minor, Mendelssohn; Barcarole and Scherzo, L. Spohr; Ballade, G minor, Chopin; Sonata, G major, Beethoven; "Songs Without Words" and "Presto Scherzando," Mendelssohn; Violin Sonata, Nardini; Andante con Variazioni, Schumann.
CARRENO-SAURET, Senor WHITE, Senor CERVANTES, M. SAURET, Herr WERNER, CARYL FLORIO.
Reserved seats, $1; at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square, and Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. LOHENGRIN.
WACHTEL GRAND OPERA.
Director..........AD. NEUENDORFF
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 17,
LOHENGRIN.
THEODORE WACHTEL..........as..........LOHENGRIN
MONDAY, DEC. 20, LOHENGRIN.
Seats can be secured at box-office of Academy of Music and No. 114 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
TEMPTATION. STAGE WHISPERS.
The Village Surveyors. Boarding-house Theatricals.
The funniest entertainment in the City.
Seats secured. Matinée Saturday, at 2.

AT STANDARD HALL,
Broadway and 42d st.
Lecture by Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM TO-NIGHT.
Subject—LIFE AND LITERATURE.
Admission, 50 cents. At the door.

SELECT READINGS—BY J. SEAVER PAGE, Esq., at North Presbyterian Church, 9th av., corner 31st st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, at 8 P. M. Admission, 50 cents.

HOTELS.

REVERE HOUSE.
On European plan, Nos. 606 and 608 Broadway, corner Houston st., New-York, open day and all night; good rooms at 75 cents, $1, and $1 50 per day, or from $5 to $10 per week. T. J. COE & SON, Proprietors.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AV.
Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the separate estate of CHARLES S. TUTHILL, of the late firm of Tuthill, Blauvelt & Co., and Tuthill & Co., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the separate estate of Charles S. Tuthill, the bankrupt above named, will be held at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the seventh (7th) day of January, A. D. 1876, for the purpose named in section 5,092 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title LXI, Bankruptcy.
B. W. DECKER, Assignee.

N. B.—A dividend will be declared at said meeting, in which no creditor will be entitled to participate who has not proved his debt on or before that day.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS FOX, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Lewis Fox, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said acts, and that the thirteenth day of January, 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the fifteenth day of December, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d16-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES M. NICHOLS, Jr., and THOMAS G. NICHOLS, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Charles M. Nichols, Jr., and Thomas G. Nichols, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of January, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of December, 1875. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RUSSELL W. BURKE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held on the sixth day of January, 1876, at one o'clock P. M., before James F. Dwight, one of the Registers of said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, and the acts amending the same, or under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," sections 5,092 and 5,093.—Dated New-York, December 15, 1875.
J. LAWRENCE McKEEVER, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL WHALEN, bankrupt.—Notice of Sale.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, at the store of Palmer & Scoville, No. 170 Water street, in the City of New-York, on the 22nd day of December, 1875, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, about three hundred and fifty thousand fine Havana and Seed and Havana Cigars, hand made, well put up, and packed in the best condition and of the choicest brands. Also, a few office fixtures, the same being property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt. Terms, cash on delivery, and the Assignee reserves the right to reject any and all bids which he may consider not to be for the best interests of the estate.—Dated at New-York, November 30, 1875.
d2-law3wTh* A. H. SCOVILLE, Assignee.
The hour of the above sale is changed from 11 to 12 o'clock. A. H. SCOVILLE, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr., JOHN H. WALLER, and JOHN H. WEBER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 1st day of December, A. D. 1875.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Thomas A. Vyse, Jr., John H. Waller, and John H. Weber, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.
SAMUEL SHETHAR, Assignee.
CARTER & EATON, No. 340 Broadway, Attorneys for Assignees. d9-law3wTh

NO. 6,180.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PETER O. STRANG, JOHN B. HOLLAND and JOSEPH HOLLAND, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Peter O. Strang, John B. Holland and Joseph Holland, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of Peter O. Strang by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of November, A. D. 1875.
JOHN S. JENNESS, Assignee.
d9-law3wTh* No. 59 William street, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM MOLLER, GEORGE H. MOLLER and WILLIAM F. MOLLER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the thirteenth day of December, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of William Moller, George H. Moller, and William F. Moller, of the City New-York, in said district, who were on the fifth day of November, A. D. 1875, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York. WILLIAM A. BOOTH, Assignee.
d16-law3wTh. No. 100 Wall st., New-York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL WHALEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At New-York City, the 15th day of December, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Daniel Whalen, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon petition of his creditors by the District Court of said District. AMASA H. SCOVILLE, Assignee, &c.
d16-law3wTh

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE
Until further notice,
Will be presented the successful four-act comedy entitled
BOSOM FRIENDS.
Characters by Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. Edward Arnott, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. W. Herbert, Mr. E. M. Holland, Miss Ada Dyas, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Geraldine Maye, Miss Blaisdell, and Miss Ethel Thornton.
Carriages may be ordered 10:45.
Seats can be secured two weeks in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. CH. FECHTER.
ANNUAL BENEFIT OF THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 18.
Grand extra night. Two new pieces.
ON DEMANDE UN GOUVERNEUR,
the great Parisian success, in which
Mr. CH. FECHTER
appeared for two hundred successive nights at the Paris Vaudeville.
The performance to begin with Meilhac and Halévy's (authors of "Frou-Frou",) new celebrated comedy,
LES BREBIS DE PANURGE,
in which will appear
Mme. JULIETTE CLARENCE.

EAGLE THEATRE, { Broadway and 33d st.
MR. JOSH HART..........Proprietor and Manager.
MONDAY, Dec. 13, and during the week, will be produced at this theatre the comic opera, altered and rearranged into one act, entitled
GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
Girofle (her unequaled character)...Miss Julia Mathews
Bolero..........Mr. G. H. Macdermott
Second week and grand success of the sensational sketch, FROM ST. LOUIS TO NEW-ORLEANS. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

PARK THEATRE. UNTIL FRIDAY.
"MIGHTY DOLLAR."
MR. AND MRS. FLORENCE.
THIS THURSDAY, 103D NIGHT.
TO-MORROW, LAST NIGHT MIGHTY DOLLAR.
ON SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 18,
After careful preparation, the collaborated melodrama,
"CRUCIBLE."

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.
TEMPLE OF SENSATIONAL WONDERS.
Passional novelties and beautiful specialties; resort of fashion; palace of delights; MELANGE EXTRAORDINARY; Blandowski's ballets, dances, living statues; beautiful women and accomplished coryphees; forty star artists in song, dance, farce, sketch, musical, gymnastic, and dramatic varieties. Vassar Outdone. $ Mighty $. Great Elviro. Evenings, 8 o'clock; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday matinées, 2 o'clock.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR.
GILMORE'S GARDEN,
Open from 1 to 11 P. M., except on Friday, when it closes at 4 o'clock and reopens at 6:30 o'clock on Saturday evening.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE,
BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.
SIX NEW STARS.
The Ainsleys, Thomas Granger, J. D. Roome, Miss Kittie Sharpe, Miss M. Fleetwood, Foy Sisters, and the best minstrel troupe in this City.
Reserved seats, 75 cents. Orchestra, 50 cents. Parquet, 25 cents. Gallery, 15 cents.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.
585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
ALA. ALA. GUS WILLIAMS, GRIMALDI ADAMS, AND ALL OF TONY PASTOR'S GREAT STAR TROUPE.
MATINEE TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

VELOCIPEDE CHAMPIONSHIP RACE.
A. P. MESSINGER vs. W. E. HARDING.
Twenty-six hours' race for $500.
Commencing FRIDAY, Dec. 17, 9 P. M.
American Institute Building.
Admission 25 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 624 BROADWAY.
JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA
IN A NEW PROGRAMME.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

GOUNOD'S MASSE SOLENNELLE WILL be performed THIS EVENING in the Anthon Memorial Church, West 48th st. Soloists, Miss Emma Thursby, Mlle. Selvi, Mr. Forman, Mr. Garner; George F. Le Jeune, Organist and Conductor. Tickets, $1.

LECTURES.

LECTURE ENTERTAINMENT.—MR. CUSHMAN, Lecturer, Vocalist, and Humorist, is now ready to fill calls to lecture before associations, societies, and churches in the City and vicinity on the following subjects: "Dignity of Labor," "Follies of Fashion and False Aristocracy," "Thought and Labor," "Youth and Labor," "What I Know About the Mormons," "Eve and Her Girls," "The Destiny and Dangers of the Republic," accompanied with readings, recitations, and vocal music. Mr. Cushman has an experience of fifteen years' public life, and will warrant satisfaction or no charge. Terms moderate. Apply or address L. B. CUSHMAN, 33 West 30th st., N. Y. City.

THE THIRD LECTURE OF THE COURSE of 1875-6, before the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, will be delivered THIS EVENING, Dec. 16, at Steinway Hall, by CHARLES ROBERTS, Jr., Esq., of New-York College. Subject—MISCELLANEOUS READINGS.
Doors open at 7:15 o'clock, commencing at 8 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

ART.

WATER COLORS.

A Superb collection of American, French, Italian, Spanish, Belgian, and English WATER COLORS now on exhibition at the SCHENCK ART GALLERY, No. 60 Liberty st., to be sold THURSDAY and FRIDAY Dec. 16 and 17, each day at 12 M.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ART SALE.
SALE OF WM. J. HAYS' COLLECTION, AT THE KURTZ ART GALLERY, NOS. 6 AND 7 EAST 23D ST. AND MADISON SQUARE.
Paintings, studies from nature, sketches, studio effects, &c., belonging to the late well-known artist, Wm. J. Hays, animal painter, together with contributions from the members of the Artists' Mutual Aid Society, all of which will be sold by auction for the benefit of the family. Free exhibition now open day and evening until time of sale, FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock. ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
23d st., corner 4th av.
NOW OPEN
DAY AND EVENING,
FREE EXHIBITION
Of works of art contributed by members and others for the benefit of the Academy.
WILL BE SOLD
WITHOUT RESERVE,
BY Mr. ROBERT SOMERVILLE,
at 8 o'clock,
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 21,
at the Academy.

DIVIDENDS.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1875.
DIVIDEND NO. 35.
The Board of Directors have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two per Cent. on the capital stock of this company from the net earnings of the three months ending Dec. 31 inst., payable at the office of the Treasurer, on and after the 15th day of January next, to shareholders of record on the 20th day of December. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 20th inst., and will be reopened on the morning of the 17th of January.
WILLIAM ORTON, President.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MINING COMPANY OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY, MD.,
No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 47,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS DAY declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on and after 3d January prox.
Transfer book will be closed from 23d to 31st inst., both inclusive. J. P. HEWITT, Secretary.

UNITED NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND CANAL COMPANY,
TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 10, 1875.
DIVIDEND.—THE ANNUAL QUARTERLY DIVIdend of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the capital stock of this company will be paid, on and after the 10th day of January next, at the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, and No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia.
The transfer-books will be closed from 20th day of December until Jan. 8, 1876.
LEROY H. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1875.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared by this company, payable on the 1st day of February next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of January next, after which and until the 5th day of February the transfer books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Treasurer.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1875.
COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1876, ON THE DEficiency and funding debt bonds of the State of Texas will be paid at this bank. Pension bonds will be paid at the office of the State Treasurer at Austin, Texas. E. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of coupons due Jan. 1, 1876, can send them in for examination, and checks in payment will be ready for delivery on the morning of the 31st inst. for all coupons received on or before the 30th.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELLS-FARGO & CO.,
No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1875.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15, 1876, at our office as above.
The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 5 at 3 P. M., and reopened Jan. 17.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Every Night at 8.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
MR. AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST SUCCESS,
PIQUE.
A PLAY OF TO-DAY!
TABLEAU I. The Conservatory at Grassmere!
TABLEAU II. The Puritan Home at Deerfield!
TABLEAU III. A mad resolve—and its consequences!
TABLEAU IV. The Doctor's study in New-York!
TABLEAU V. Behind Trinity Church-yard in a Snow-storm!
TABLEAU VI. The River Attic; Beggar's Paradise!
TABLEAU VII. A Fifth-avenue Drawing-room! Love Ends where Love Began!
AN EXTRAORDINARY CAST,
including Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. Maurice Barrymore, Mr. F. Hardenberg, Mr. John Drew, Mr. C. Rockwell, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Emily Rigl, Kate Holland, and Miss Sydney Cowell,
IN CHARACTERS OF TO-DAY!
*** PIQUE MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30.
*** Box-sheet open two weeks in advance.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE,
BROADWAY AND 14TH ST.
SHERIDAN SHOOK..........Proprietor
A. M. PALMER..........Manager
EVERY NIGHT,
ROSE MICHEL,
AN | Illustrated with the MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of
UNDOUBTED | UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH, including the following favorite names: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, W.
TRIUMPH. | H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian, (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond.
SATURDAY, DEC. 18,
FIFTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, concerts, and the opera six days in advance. At TYSON'S new Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

LYCEUM THEATRE. Fechter as Armand Duval.
FECHTER NIGHTS, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
FRIDAY NIGHT, and SATURDAY MATINEE.
Mr. CHARLES FECHTER, (for the last time,)
in his original character, Armand Duval, in
Alex. Dumas' world-renowned comedy,
LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS—CAMILLE—
JULIETTE CLARENCE as MARGUERITE GAUTHIER.
MONDAY, ON DEMANDE AU GOUVERNEUR.
Fechter in his original character, Frederic de Marsan.

LYCEUM THEATRE. FRENCH PLAYS.
Performances by the distinguished Parisian company.
TO-NIGHT, Dec. 16, second time in America,
LA MAITRESSE LEGITIME,
which achieved such an enormous success on Saturday.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1875,
BENEFIT PERFORMANCE
In behalf of the
NEW-YORK FREE MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN,
On which occasion the
CHARITY AMATEUR DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION
will perform, for the first time, Sheridan's great comedy,
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Characters by
Mrs. SHERIDAN SHOOK, Mrs. McKINLEY,
Mrs. JAMES SYKES, Mrs. B. FOX,
Mr. JOHN H. BIRD, Mr. P. COULTER,
Mr. A. DE CORDOVA, Mr. CHAS. BAMBURGH,
Mr. H. LESLIE, Mr. R. CHRISTIE,
and others.
The benefit will be given under the auspices of the Trustees of the college
Tickets will be on sale at Box-office of the Lyceum Theatre; Union Square Theatre; Gimbrede's, Broadway and 18th st.; Pond's, Union square; Stevens' jewelry store; Mrs. H. J. Newton's, No. 128 West 43d st., and Mrs. Shook's, No. 237 East 17th st., on and after Wednesday morning, Dec. 8.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

PROCTOR
AT STEINWAY HALL,
DEC. 17, 21, JAN. 5 AND 7.
Subject of lecture FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 17,
"The Life and Death of Worlds."
Reserved seats for the four lectures, $2 50.
Tickets for single lecture, 75 cents.
At the office of the American Literary Bureau, Room No. 26, Cooper Institute.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY, Dec. 16, 20, Jan. 4 and 10.
Tickets at Chandler's, Montague st., Brooklyn.

CHICKERING HALL.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 20, AT 8,
Mr. GEORGE
VANDENHOFF'S
NEW ENTERTAINMENT,
LIGHTS AND FOOTLIGHTS,
Reminiscences of
THEATRE, GREEN-ROOM, AND STAGE, with IMITATIONS OF CELEBRATED ACTORS.
Admission, 75 cents; reserved seats, $1; may be had at Schubert's, 23 Union sq., and Ditson's, 711 B'way.

COLOSSEUM.
THE SIEGE OF PARIS.
THE SIEGE OF PARIS
May be seen from 1 to 4 P. M. and from 7:30 to 10 P. M.
Admission, 50 cents. Children half price.
No extras.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers......Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK and at
SATURDAY MATINEE,
Mr. LESTER WALLACK
in
OURS.
MONDAY, Dec. 20, the great Shakespearean spectacle, HENRY V. Mr. GEORGE RIGNOLD as HENRY V.

VICTORIA C. WOODHULL WILL DELIVER her new and startling oration, "True and the False, Socially," at Cooper Institute, Dec. 29. Sale of seats duly announced.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE REGULAR weekly meeting of the Polytechnic Association will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, in hall No. 24 Cooper Union. Mr. THOS. A. EDISON will speak on THE ETHERIC FORCE. After which questions relating to applied science will be discussed, and new inventions and discoveries examined. Admission free. J. V. C. SMITH, President.
JOHN W. SUTTON, Secretary.

A PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING UNder the management of FIDELITY TEMPLE OF HONOR, of this City, will be held in the Twenty-fifth Street Baptist Church, near 8th av., on THURSDAY EVENING, 16th, at 7:45 P. M. Addresses by Rev. R. S. MAC ARTHUR and others. G. W. T. JOHN N. STEARNS will preside.

MUSICAL.

A Great Offer!!
We will during the Holidays dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters' at lower prices than ever before offered. Monthly installments running from 12 to 36 months received. Warranted for 6 years. New and Second Hand Instruments to let at extremely low prices. *Illustrated Catalogues Mailed.* Warerooms, 481 Broadway and 54 Mercer st., New-York.
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FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$100 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

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WE HAVE A VACANCY FOR A LAW student of the University or Columbia College, who desires, in connection with his studies, the experience of an office. Address, stating age, &c., Box No. 1,302 Post Office, New-York City.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Healthful, homelike; a school for earnest work. Spring session opens Feb. 10. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

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UNE DAME AMERICAINE, CAPABLE d'enseigner l'anglais, le français, et le latin, désire une position; plusieurs années d'expérience lui font espérer qu'elle donnera ample satisfaction; elle ne demande point de salaire. H. ALLINGWORTH, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

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PIANO AND SINGING TAUGHT BY MME. SCHUBERT, from Europe. Address 60 East 8th st.

A CHANCE FOR DETECTIVES.

THE EAST NEW-YORK MURDER.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE TRAGEDY—THE BODY OF THE MURDERED WOMAN IDENTIFIED—A YOUNG MAN ARRESTED ON SUSPICION—CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE WHICH ENCOURAGES THE POLICE.

The Brooklyn detectives put forth their best efforts yesterday to arrest the assassin of the girl who was found murdered in a corn-field near the Jamaica Plank Road on Tuesday. Among the hundreds of people who looked at the body of the girl at the East New-York Station-house on Tuesday night, no one was found who could identify it. Detectives Van Wagner and Butts, who were specially detailed to investigate the murder, after working most of the night on the case, visited East New-York yesterday morning for the purpose of obtaining some clue to the murderer. Their theory was that the woman must have rode by car either the whole or a part of the distance to the village. Every car conductor and driver on the Atlantic and Fulton Avenue Lines from Brooklyn were interrogated as to whether a woman resembling the one whose body was at the station-house had been a passenger with them on their up trips at any time within two or three days. The answer was invariably in the negative. The employes of the Broadway Line, running from Williamsburg, were then questioned, and here the first clue was obtained. While the detectives were at their work a gentleman named Taylor, an old resident of the village, where he is familiarly known as "Gus Taylor," had visited the station-house, and he immediately recognized the dead woman as one who had ridden in the same car with him from Williamsburg on Sunday night. What had particularly attracted his attention to her was that she wore no hat, but had her shawl thrown over her head. A small, dark-featured man, apparently a Hebrew, was also one of the passengers. He sat some distance from her, and, to the best of Mr. Taylor's recollection, had nothing to say to her, though he believes that they both alighted at the same time when they reached East New-York. Mr. Taylor went out on the platform, and Otto Heidenreich, a youth of nineteen, and a cigar-maker by trade, also a resident of the village, was there. Heidenreich remarked to him that there was a woman in the car with a shawl over her head. Nothing more was thought of the matter by Mr. Taylor until he heard of the body of the murdered woman being found in the corn-field.

The clue which the detectives found substantiated the statement that the woman rode to East New-York on Sunday night. On making inquiry of Peter Wolfert, son of Judge Wolfert, who is employed as driver on the Broadway Line, he told them that young Heidenreich had come out on his platform and remarked to him about a woman being inside the car with nothing but a shawl about her head. Soon after, he said, "Gus" Taylor came out, and Heidenreich repeated the remark to him. There were several other young men in the car, all residents of the village, who had seen the woman, and the names of the following were given to the Police: George Goodwin, a silver beater; Henry Wolfert, Jr., Edward Buckholtz, a varnisher; William Acker, a painter on the Broadway line. The driver left Williamsburg on the 5:08 trip Sunday afternoon. His conductor was Harry Lee. On receiving this information Detectives Van Wagner and Butts proceeded to Adolph Heidenreich's cigar store, on the Jamaica plank road, where his son Otto was employed making cigars. On being questioned he denied ever having seen the woman. He also denied having called the attention of either Wolfert or Taylor to her. Goodwin was next hunted up. He tells the story that the woman was accompanied by an "oldish" man, and that when near Flushing avenue she was in the act of requesting the conductor to stop the car and allow her to get off, when the man persuaded her to ride still further, and she consented. Goodwin saw them get off together on reaching East New-York, and further than this he says he knows nothing. All the parties whose names have been given were taken before Chief Campbell yesterday afternoon, where they were questioned as to their knowledge of the unknown couple.

About noon yesterday the deceased girl was recognized by her brother as Sarah Alexander, a Polish Jewess, who resided with him at No. 30 Essex street, in this City. The girl, he said, was nineteen years of age, and was lately employed as a tailoress at the shop of Mr. Frankenstein, No. 193 Division street, this City. The girl had disappeared from her home on Sunday, and her relatives, becoming anxious, inserted an advertisement in the papers describing her minutely. The circumstances concerning her disappearance, as related by her brother, are as follows: At about 2 o'clock last Sunday afternoon she left her home for the purpose, as she said, of calling at a house in Mulberry street, and seeking employment from a man for whom she had done some work about six months ago. Instead, however, of going there directly, she visited the residence of her cousin, Israel Rubenstein, at No. 83 Bayard street, and remained there till 4 o'clock, at which hour she left. Mrs. Rubenstein accompanied the girl to the door and saw her walk toward the Bowery, and from this point all track of her was lost.

From the facts that came into possession of the detectives, suspicion was fastened on P. Nathan Rubenstein, a son of a cousin of the deceased. Rubenstein has been separated from his wife for some time, and she is now in Europe. Between him and the deceased woman an intimacy existed which is believed to have been of a criminal character. This, taken in connection with the fact that his wife is about to come from Europe to live again with her husband inclined the detectives to believe that Rubenstein had a motive for the murder. When the post-mortem examination of the deceased was made yesterday she was found to be *enciente.* After the woman had been identified Detectives Corwin and Zundt went to New-York and arrested P. Nathan Rubenstein, at No. 83 Bayard street. The father of the arrested man tells a curious story of a dream which his son had on Monday night.

On the night in question Nathan rushed into his father's bed room and exclaimed, (referring to the deceased,) "Sarah is being killed!" When questioned he said, "I dreamed that Sarah was being murdered ten miles away from New-York, and she asked me to bury her." It was regarded by the Police as a suspicious circumstance that although Nathan appeared to be very anxious concerning the disappearance of the dead girl, he did not go to Brooklyn yesterday as did a large number of her relatives when they saw the fact of the murder in the morning papers. As the deceased was seen in the neighborhood where her body was found on Sunday, and was not seen alive since, it is believed that she met her death that night.

P. Nathan Rubenstein, when arrested, was so frightened that he became sick. He protested his innocence, and at first refused to go with the officers. He showed them a pair of earrings and said he had given the girl a pair like those he exhibited. After being taken before Superintendent Campbell, Rubenstein was brought to the Morgue, where Dr. Shepard, the County Physician, was making the post mortem examination. The man was in an abject state of fright, and trembled so that he could scarcely walk. By order of Coroner Simms he was brought into the room where the post mortem examination was being made. The Coroner directed the officers to take their prisoner near the table on which lay the remains of the deceased. When first brought into the room Rubenstein did not speak, but when Coroner Simms ordered him to be brought near the body, and pointing to the deep incision in the left side of the girl's face, said, addressing Rubenstein, "Look at that," the latter threw up his right hand as if to ward off a blow, and uttering a loud cry of terror jumped back several feet from the corpse. Rubenstein is a jeweler, and on his person were found three gold watches and $175 in money. After the blood stains had been removed from the body of the deceased it was seen that both of the girl's hands were cut—the wounds being such as would have been made by warding off the thrusts of a knife. The knees were found to be incrusted with earth, as if the deceased had knelt on the soft ground. A man named Harris, who is an uncle of the murdered girl, accompanied Rubenstein to Brooklyn, and was very loud in his declarations of the latter's innocence. He demanded to be locked up if Rubenstein was held. Rubenstein requested the officers while on the way to the Morgue not to let him see the remains, except at a distance. After his return to the Central Office he asked, while in the detectives' office, to be shown the west side of the room. On learning which was the west side he moved in that direction and commenced to pray. Several members of the synagogue to which the deceased belonged applied at the Morgue yesterday for the remains, in order to give them burial according to the Hebrew rite.

A reporter of THE TIMES called at the residence of Pesach Alexander, the brother of the murdered girl, last evening. Mr. Alexander's family occupy apartments on the third floor of the tenement-house at No. 30 Essex street, in this City, and the deceased girl lived with them. When the reporter entered the room Mr. Alexander was not at home, but Mrs. Alexander said that the girl Sarah was about eighteen years of age, and had been in this country about two years. She came from a small place in Russian Poland. Her relatives in this country consist of a younger sister, her brother Pesach, and the Rubensteins, who are second cousins. She left the house on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock to see about some work. Since that time she had not been seen by Mr. or Mrs. Alexander. The reporter then called at the store of Israel Rubenstein, who is a second cousin of the girl. Mr. Rubenstein was in Brooklyn, but his family willingly gave information in answer to inquiries. The girl Sarah, they said, had come to the house at No. 83 Bayard street at about 1 P. M. on Sunday, and had remained until about 4 P. M. The girl was on good terms with the Rubensteins, and had lived with them for about ten months after her arrival in this country. At the end of that period her brother Pesach had come over to this country with his wife and she had gone to live with him. Mr. Rubenstein's family all said that they had seen nothing of the girl since she left at 4 P. M. on Sunday. At the time of her visit to the house Mr. Rubenstein and his wife, his son, P. Nathan Rubenstein, and his daughter were present. Young Mr. Rubenstein left the house to attend to his afternoon prayers in the *Beth Hamedrash*, a kind of minor synagogue, in Bayard street, at about 5 P. M. He returned shortly afterward and took a cup of tea, after which he again went back to the *Beth Hamedrash*, and after remaining there a short time, returned home again and remained in the house during the evening. The members of the family and others scouted the notion that there had been any criminal intimacy between young Rubenstein and the murdered girl. Yesterday morning he learned from the newspapers that a girl had been murdered in New-Lots. All the family thought the description tallied with that of the young girl Sarah, and young Rubenstein was anxious to go and see the body. His father, however, dissuaded him from this, as he was going himself. The young man then went out to attend to his business, he being a jewelry peddler. He bears a good character among his friends and acquaintances, and is looked upon as a kind of religious enthusiast.

At a late hour last night the detectives brought to the Brooklyn Central Office a young man named Buckholdt, who crossed from New-York on Sunday night, on the Grand Street Ferry, with P. Nathan Rubenstein and Sarah Alexander, the murdered girl. After leaving the ferry-boat at South Seventh street he got into a Broadway car; Rubenstein and Sarah Alexander took the same car; he took particular notice of the woman on the ferry-boat, because she had no covering on her head; when confronted with Rubenstein last night Buckholdt at once identified him as the man he had seen in company with the murdered girl. Further evidence of a damaging character has been discovered against Rubenstein. His boots, which are broken, fit exactly to the marks found in the corn-field, and there is a spot on the sole of one of his boots near the heel scraped clean. As he had to cross a fence, it is believed that his foot struck the top rail and scraped this clean spot. From the point where the fence was crossed there are the marks of a man's feet and the marks made by the feet of a woman walking on the right side of him for some distance into the field. The tracks then change at a point near the corn-stack where the murdered woman was found, and from that place to where the body lay the marks of the woman's feet are on the left of the man's. From the spot where the murder was committed, the man's foot-marks are traced for about twenty feet in the direction by which he entered the field. They are next found turning again in the direction where the murdered girl was found, and by that way the murderer, as the foot-marks indicate, left the corn-field. He evidently returned to the city by way of Atlantic avenue. The soil of the field is of a peculiar kind, and is found to correspond exactly with a portion of the dirt still remaining on Rubenstein's shoes.

SHALL DOLAN ESCAPE HANGING?

EFFORTS TO HAVE HIS REPRIEVE PROLONGED—NEW AFFIDAVITS PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNOR.

The active efforts of his friends may eventually prove successful in obtaining a prolongation of Dolan's reprieve until Wednesday next, and perhaps longer. The existence of "Diamond Jim," which has become a subject of much doubt, was yesterday vouched for under oath by one Maurice F. Sullivan, a detective in the employ of the Secret Service Bureau of the United States Treasury Department. His affidavit, which was drawn yesterday, is as follows:

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:—I, Maurice F. Sullivan, of Newark, N. J., being duly sworn, do depose and say: I am at present engaged as clerk for J. C. Nettleship, looking-glass and picture-frame manufacturer, No. 20 Bank street, in the City of Newark, State of New-Jersey; I was prior to my present employment, and for a period of six years from the year 1869, a detective in the employ of the United States Government, at the Secret Service Bureau in the Treasury Department; that by reason of my said position as such detective I came in contact with many desperate characters and notorious law-breakers, and knew well an individual who went by the sobriquet of Diamond Jim. He lived in the village of Sing Sing, State of New-York, and his real name is James Harvey. I have not seen said Diamond Jim for some time past, but I most solemnly depose such a person exists, and was well known by myself and a number of United States officials as a reputed criminal.

MAURICE F. SULLIVAN.

Sworn to before me this 15th day of December, 1875.
A. H. HUSSELL, Notary Public of New-York County.

Alderman Joseph Strack yesterday visited the counsel of the condemned man, and stated that on the evening of the ball of the Basket-Makers' Association, held at No. 176 East Third street on the 21st of November last, one of the participants upon going to the dressing-room, after the entertainment, discovered that some one had taken his coat and left in its place a cheap shoddy one, which he was forced to take home with him. This coat, the gentleman had not examined until Tuesday last, when in one of the pockets he discovered an account of the Noe murder, cut from one of the morning papers, together with a soiled handkerchief. This handkerchief, which Mr. Strack thinks may lead to the detection of one of the parties implicated in the murder is embroidered with the letter "L," in the upper left-hand corner, the border being inscribed with the figures 30, and a blurred name printed in indelible ink. Although, in addition to its being blurred, the name is also reversed, the letters "eaver" can be deciphered. When called upon yesterday by a TIMES reporter, the prisoner's counsel was busily engaged preparing the application for an extension of Dolan's reprieve. After giving the affidavit of Mr. Sullivan the application appeals for a stay of proceedings on the ground that the prisoner's counsel have not had sufficient time to properly investigate the important facts relative to the case which have developed within the last day or two.

At about 7 o'clock last evening, Messrs. Howe & Hummell, the prisoner's counsel, called at Gov. Tilden's residence to present their application for a reprieve to the Governor. At first he refused to listen to any discussion of the subject, saying that he would not read or consider any more affidavits. Mr. Howe, however, pleaded earnestly for a reprieve of only until Wednesday next, saying that he was sure that he could satisfactorily prove to the Governor that his client's conviction was unjust by the evidence which had accumulated during the past few days. The Governor finally requested Mr. Howe to forward his application immediately to Albany to Mr. Stebbins, his private Secretary, stating at the same time that if the latter reported favorably upon the facts in the case he would grant the desired reprieve; meanwhile, he would himself advise Mr. Stebbins, by telegram, of his desire that he should give the application careful consideration.

AN IMPEDIMENT TO NAVIGATION.

PROPOSED REMOVAL OF THE CANAL BOATS AND BARGES FROM COENTIES SLIP TO THE FOOT OF GANSEVOORT STREET, NORTH RIVER.

The Chamber of Commerce recently had before it a resolution stating that in its judgment the towing of the canal boats and barges down the North River and around the Battery, was not only unnecessary but added much to the hazard of navigation, and recommending that the Dock Commissioners be requested to construct a breakwater, and piers on the North River, between Gansevoort street and Twelfth street, for the use of canal-boats and barges. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Harbor and Shipping of the Chamber, to hear argument for and against the removal of canal-boats and barges from Coenties slip to the foot of Gansevoort street, North River, and yesterday the committee met in the board room of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Paul N. Spofford presiding. Mr. Blunt, Commissioner of Pilots, read a paper signed by several merchants in favor of the project. Among the names was that of David Dows. Mr. Dows said he signed the paper through a misapprehension. He was opposed to the movement, believing that, if carried out, it would prove injurious to the commercial interests of the City. There was a business of great magnitude in the lower portion of the City, and the Produce Exchange and banking interests were opposed to any change which would alter the present current of business. He said the property where the canal-boats now are was given by an old Dutch resident for that purpose, and if the boats were removed the property would revert back to the descendants of the former owner. A desultory conversation then ensued, after which the committee adjourned until the 22d inst.

SALE OF JAPANESE BRONZES.

A special sale of Japanese bronzes and works of art took place yesterday at the auction-rooms of Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., Nos. 465 and 467 Broome street. The goods were collected by Mr. J. Bush, a gentleman who has made it a business for the last nine years to travel in Japan, collect unique articles and ship them to this country for sale. Heretofore all of these sales have taken place in San Francisco, this being the first of the kind which he has undertaken here. There were about three hundred persons present, among whom were W. H. Vanderbilt, William Watson, L. M. Bates, John T. Martin, Jesse Seligman, and a gentleman representing A. T. Stewart. The principal objects offered were a pair of bronze vases and a centre piece, forming a set. These were ordered by the late William C. Ralston, the San Francisco banker, some seven years ago, and took over five years to make. The vases stand about three feet high, are handsomely inlaid with silver and gold, and the figures, which completely cover them, represent many of the fables which are so prevalent in Japanese literature. The set was sold to Herter Bros. for $3,000. During the day a representation of Buddha, which was said to be seven hundred years old, brought $65. Numerous incense-burners brought from temples in the interior of Japan, were sold at prices ranging from $5 to $25. Satsuma vases in porcelain and Kioto vases in bronze brought from $4 to $31 each, and smaller bronze vases inlaid with gold and silver were sold for $25 and $30 each. A large quantity of lacquered ware, such as glove-boxes, bread-baskets, handkerchief-boxes, cigar-cases, sets of confectionary boxes, cabinets, bread-trays, powder-boxes, and writing-desks were sold in rapid succession at low prices.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD.

STOCKHOLDERS PROTESTING AGAINST ITS MANAGEMENT—THE DIRECTORS TO BE REQUESTED TO RESIGN.

There was a meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railroad yesterday afternoon, at No. 25 William street, to take action in reference to the condition of the company, and to demand the resignation of the present Directors, who are accused of having mismanaged the business of the corporation. Mr. R. L. Cutting presided. The committee appointed at the meeting of the stockholders on the 6th ult. submitted a report, the main points of which have been already published. The committee charge that it is asserted by those familiar with the affairs of the company that some of the Directors made subscriptions to large amounts of bonds at a low price, not to be paid for until the bonds were sold at a higher price, and in the case of the second mortgage, which was not sold until the present management came into power, said to be as large an amount as $1,000,000, to one Director at seventy per cent., when the bonds were sold at 80 to 85 per cent., and to other parties $100,000 each, upon similar principles. The stock at this time was selling at 100 to 115 per cent.

It is also charged that in building the Carondelet Branch they bought new iron rails and laid the same on the track of the main line, for which they issued income or improvement bonds, and that they took the old rails and built therewith the Carondelet Branch, and issued to themselves $500,000 bonds therefor, accounting to the company at sixty-six per cent., or for $330,000. Various irregularities are also charged in the purchase and marking of the equipment and in making rings and syndicates for handling freight, &c. It is also charged that they have been in the habit of using the name of the Missouri Pacific as makers and indorsers of notes and obligations given for the debts of the Atlantic and Pacific, and that there are such pretended obligations now outstanding to a large amount.

The committee think that all the accounts and doings of the company should be examined closely and the facts reported to the stockholders; and, if the charges are true, that suits should be commenced to recover back such money as has been wrongfully taken from the company, and to declare null and void such mortgages as they have wrongfully made upon the property, and that the lease to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, should be canceled, and such damages obtained for a breach thereof as may be just and right under the circumstances. The committee say they have no desire to prevent the Missouri Pacific Railroad from paying its just debts, but they desire to have the pretended debts audited and approved by parties not in the interest of the Atlantic and Pacific, or of any of its numerous creditors. The committee submitted a call for a legal meeting of the stockholders to request and accept the resignation of the present Directors, and in the event of their refusing to resign, then to remove them as such Directors; and to transact other business, including the cancelation of the lease made to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

The report of the committee was adopted.

A resolution was passed authorizing an assessment of one-quarter of one per cent., and the committee were directed to levy and collect the same on all stock which shall be admitted to participate in the efforts now being made to regain the control of their property.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION—WORKING OF THE TRUANCY ACT—APPOINTMENT OF TEACHERS.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday, Commissioner Dowd presiding. A communication was received from President Neilson requesting that his absence from the meeting be excused, and designating the group of schools to be visited by each Commissioner from Jan. 1 to Jan. 30. Commissioner Man, in view of the termination of his term of office on Jan. 1, sent a communication tendering his thanks to the members of the board for their uniform courtesy and kindness to him while associated with them. The Board of Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward transmitted a letter denying a charge made against them at a previous meeting, that a combination had existed between them and the friends of Mr. Julius Katzenberg to effect the latter's appointment as Trustee. The subject was referred to the Committee on Nomination of Trustees, and the semi-monthly report of the Superintendent of Truancy was read, showing that from Dec. 1 to 14, inclusive, the truancy agents had investigated 845 cases. This number included 414 who were kept from school by various minor causes and 143 whose residences could not be found, leaving 288 truants and non-attendants, of which 261 were placed in school, two committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, four to the care of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, and twenty-one withdrawn from school. Miss Maggie Garvin was appointed Principal of the Female Department of Evening School No. 38; Miss Amy B. Butts was appointed Principal of the Female Department of Grammar School No. 29, in the First Ward; Miss Maria Reardon was appointed Principal, and Miss Catherine Brophy Vice Principal, of Primary School No. 12.

The Committee on Course of Studies submitted a report favoring an exhibition of the school system of the City at the Centennial Exhibition, the display to include plans of the Normal College and other buildings, stereoscopic views of the classrooms, records of the board, and specimens of the apparatus of the schools. To defray the expense of the exhibition the committee recommended that an appropriation of $1,500 or $2,000 be made. The report was placed on file, to be discussed at a future meeting.

An application of a committee of citizens for the establishment of a colored school in Harlem was denied. The Finance Committee presented a resolution apportioning the sum of $40,942 for the construction of a new school-house at Mott Haven, in the Twenty-third Ward. An amendment to section 145 of the by-laws, submitted by the Committee on By-laws, was adopted. It requires that the teachers of the schools shall co-operate with such agents of the Board of Health as may be authorized to visit the schools for the purpose of examining and vaccinating the pupils, and shall require a re-vaccination of all pupils ascertained by said agents of the Board of Health not to be fully protected by a former vaccination, either by the agent of said board or by the physician of the family to which he or she may belong.

RODGERS & ORR BROTHERS.

Sixth avenue and Broadway long enjoyed a monopoly of the dry goods business, at least so far as concerned the large houses in this line of business; but of late several extensive firms have established themselves on Eighth avenue, which is rapidly becoming one of the leading business thoroughfares of the City. Among these firms one of the most enterprising is that of Rodgers & Orr Brothers, whose extensive store occupies the lots Nos. 183, 185, and 187, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. This part of the City is densely populated, and the firm do an immense retail business, which is yearly increasing in amount. Their store has recently been enlarged and made very attractive and commodious. It is crammed from top to bottom with goods, from the funeral outfit to the bridal costume. Great reductions have recently been made in many lines in which the the firm do a large business. In the departments of suits, cloaks, shawls, dress goods, silks, furs, notions, hosiery, blankets, flannels, and housekeeping linen goods, reductions have been made to the extent of thirty-three per cent. from former prices. Great bargains are offered in ladies' suits, cashmere "d'Ecosse," and silk suits, which are selling at little more than the cost price of the materials of which they are made. In ladies' cloaks there is an immense variety to choose from, and richly embroidered articles and recent importations are marked at extremely low rates. Among the dress goods may be mentioned a fine quality of poplin melange, camel's hair cloth, poplin de suez cloth, crusader poplin, snow-flake in plaid effects, and French cashmeres d'Ecosse. A large assortment of articles suitable for Christmas presents, consisting of irregular lengths of dress goods, has been set apart specially for the season, and may be found at a separate counter, where they are sold at prices which really justify the assertion that they are disposed of "regardless of cost." Then there are the black goods—as black alpaca, cashmere, and Henrietta cloths; the silks, black; colored silks of fine quality and in all the new shades, as seal brown, London smoke, vigogne, marrone, Londres, and others, and Bonnet's and Ponson's satin-face silks, of extra fine quality. Ladies' furs are offered in all the fashionable styles, and fur trimmings of every known variety. Besides these, we have the large shawl department, the ladies' and gentlemen's underwear department, the trimming, lace, glove, hosiery, and notion departments, in which last there is at this time a most active trade, the articles and the prices being such as to suit all classes of purchasers.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Rev. O. B. Frothingham delivers a lecture on "Life and Literature" at Standard Hall this evening.

Rev. W. T. Fitch, of this City, has received a call to the Rectorship of St. Mary's Church, Castleton, Staten Island.

The little acrobat "Prince Leo" was yesterday given by the Sheriff into the custody of Mr. Stratton, by whom he has been adopted.

The failure of Moses Strasburger, jeweler, of No. 3 Maiden lane, was announced yesterday. He has made an assignment to Leopold Bamberger.

The Cunard steam-ship Russia, which left Liverpool on Dec. 4 and Queenstown on Dec. 5, reached this port yesterday, with mail news later by two days.

President Grant has signified his intention of being present at the seventeenth anniversary dinner of the New-England Society, to be held in this City on the 22d inst.

John G. Whittier's beautiful poem, "Sunset on the Bearcamp," printed in yesterday's edition of THE TIMES, should have been credited to the *Atlantic Monthly* for January.

Mr. McDaniel has accepted the challenge of E. H. Baldwin to run Rutherford against Springbok a mile heat race for $3,500. The match will come off at Jerome Park.

The Trenton Banking Company obtained a judgment for $136,368 98 by default in the Supreme Court yesterday, against the late firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co. The amount claimed was on a running account kept by the complainants with the defendants' banking house.

At the annual meeting of the Society of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, held yesterday, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Trustees for the year 1876: Alfred Frederick S. Hatch, George Shepherd Page, Jacob F. Wyckoff, William Phelps, Robert G. Cornell, Arthur J. Peabody, Watson Sanford, Henry E. Tompkins, Thomas B. Peddie.

The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange have made amendments to the rule respecting certified checks, which provide that the checks must be drawn to order of the bank or trust company to be designated by the party calling, in which they are to be deposited, and that certified checks for original margins and margins called must be sent to the Superintendent, and that original margins will be at the risk of the party depositing them.

The Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, have issued meal tickets which they offer for sale to business men and others, at the rate of five dollars per hundred. Thousands of men daily call in offices begging for money to buy food; these tickets afford the best means of meeting such calls. They will be sent to any address in the City, or may be had on application at No. 134 Bowery, or Association Hall, Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue.

BROOKLYN.

Mr. John E. Parsons said yesterday that the papers in connection with the Brooklyn Ring suits are not yet ready for service.

An unfounded rumor was put in circulation yesterday to the effect that Sheriff elect Albert Daggett had died during the forenoon. Mr. Daggett has been confined to his bed by a severe attack of pneumonia for some days, but his physicians said yesterday that he was in a fair way to recover.

At a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday the following route for the proposed elevated railroad was agreed upon: From Water, through Pearl to Willoughby street, along Willoughby to Gold, through Gold to De Kalb avenue, along De Kalb to Grand avenue, through Grand to Lexington, along Lexington to Broadway, and via Broadway to East New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

Coroner Kibbe commenced an inquest yesterday at Masonic Hall, New-Brunswick, in the case of Dr. Dunham. The evidence up to the time of adjournment did not throw any additional light on the mystery of his death.

Application was made to Gov. Bedle yesterday for a requisition for Michael Shanahan, the man who is charged with stabbing Mrs. Alice Cunningham at Bayonne last Friday night, and who was arrested in Brooklyn Tuesday. Mrs. Cunningham still remains at St. Francis Hospital in a very critical condition, and refuses to make any statement that will implicate Shanahan, who was her lover.

The constitutionality of the Courts of Special Sessions in New-Jersey is about to be tested. To be tried in this court it is necessary for the prisoner to sign a paper waiving the right to a trial by jury. In September last Minnie Brandt, a pickpocket, was tried in the Hudson County Court of Special Sessions on a charge of larceny from the person, and being convicted was sentenced to three years in State Prison. Counselor Daly made application to the court for a certification of the proceedings in the case to the Supreme Court on a writ of error, based on the claim that the Court of Special Sessions was without jurisdiction in the premises. Yesterday morning Judge Hoffman gave a decision refusing the application.

THE REMOVAL OF SNOW AND ICE.

A number of gentlemen representing the street railroad and stage companies in this City met with Commissioner Disbecker yesterday for the purpose of consulting with the Commissioner, who is Chairman of the Street Cleaning Committee, in relation to the removal of snow and ice from the streets during the present Winter. Messrs. Phillips, of the Third Avenue Railroad; Mehrbach, of the Second Avenue; Butler, Sixth Avenue; Carey, Central Cross-town, and Wilson, of the Eighth Avenue Railroad were among those present. The matter was fully discussed, and the representatives of the railroad lines agreed to co-operate with the officials of the Street-cleaning Bureau. Commissioner Disbecker stated that the railroad companies would not be allowed to pile up the snow on each side of their tracks so as to render the streets impassible for vehicles, but whatever snow was taken from the tracks must be removed and dumped overboard. The Dock Department will be requested to designate certain piers for the dumping into the river and the representatives of the railroad companies agreed to furnish large box cars to be run on their tracks, and in which the snow and ice is to be transported to the streets adjacent to the wharves designated as dumping places.

FURS AND UMBRELLAS for the ladies, and Fur Collars and Gauntlets, Umbrellas, and Canes for the gentlemen, very appropriate gifts for the holidays, are obtainable at KNOX's stores, No. 212 Broadway, No. 533 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

MECHANICS AND OTHERS who work with edge tools, or fire, often meet with injuries. Let them apply DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, and all pain and danger cease at once.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Java, for Liverpool.—Mrs. C. Blackburn, Miss Emma Bowley, Robert Boyd, Miss Brewster, John Brewster, Miss Briggs, Lucius Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Churchill, H. C. Cook, William Cumming, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Evans, Thomas Frazier, Major Greig, August Grohmann, W. H. D. Haggard, C. A. Hastings, Thomas Henderson, Mr. Lamarge, J. F. Merriam, Mr. Minami, Mr. Palmer, Miss Jane Peters, Mr. Phebaudeau, R. H. Reade, Edwardo Remlein, James Roper, Richard J. Scrivener, C. F. Smith, F. C. Thorpe, Mr. Tomito, A. B. Valentine, Gen. and Mrs. George B. Williams, John Wilson, Miss H. E. Winslow, James Glegg.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Russia, from Liverpool.—Col. C. Allen, H. Attwell, Col. and Mrs. H. A. Babbitt, H. Bacon, W. H. Bagshaw, F. E. Parker, Capt. Belgrave, Mrs. A. C. Bettner, J. Black, J. D. Brebner, Mr. Callaghan, Dr. R. Carter, Miss M. Clapp, Miss A. Collins, F. Cuebas, A. H. Cullen, Mr. Dreyfus, C. Simore, G. P. Farmer, E. Ferris, W. F. Foster, Mr. Fox, M. Friedrick, J. Van Gasbeck, Miss H. K. Gansevoort, H. Gitterman, J. W. Goddard, A. Godson, F. Gotthold, H. W. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. G. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Higgins and child, J. L. Hill, T. Hillier, Mr. and Mrs. Hirsch, Miss Hirsch, R. C. Hooper, D. R. Howe, Mrs. P. G. Howe, R. S. Jackson, J. Kock, Mr. Kurtz, Mrs. Magee, Miss Magee, Mrs. C. A. De Mancha, F. K. Massey, F. Moncoc, Miss Morris, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Nicholson and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Norton, G. R. Ostheimer, Mrs. F. C. Palmer, E. N. Peterson, Mr. Peters, A. P. Purves, J. A. Rafecas, W. S. Rankin, R. M. Dickenson, Mr. Retlinger, O. J. Rounds, J. R. Rutter, D. Saarbach, M. H. Sanford, Mr. Schumacher, J. C. Scott, R. F. Shaen, G. M. Simmons, J. Sloane, Mrs. W. H. Smith, Miss Ines Smith, G. Storms, R. R. Stuart, J. L. Stuart, G. Sutton, Gen. Taylor, C. W. Topham, J. Townsend, J. R. Wainwright, J. A. Waller, Dr. P. C. A. M. Van Weel, J. Waddell, Mr. and Mrs. White, Miss S. R. Williams, R. Williamson, J. P. Woodberry, J. T. Woodward, C. M. Wood, P. B. Worrall.

By steam-ship Wieland, from Hamburg.—Jacques Ballin, R. Zogbaum, Therese Rönnschneider, Carl Derschow, Willie Uslar, Arthur Hensel, A. W. Mannel, Ferdinand Winter, Julius Schmiedeberg, Emanuel Guggenheimer, Bella Lissmann and two children, M. Gottschalk, Roland Hessenfusel, D. D. Goodell, F. Daniel, wife, and two children, Hans Weppler, Mr. Brousou and wife, M. Kauffman, C. Toy, A. Stowell, Mrs. Smith, A. Chavunnes.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:18 | Sun sets.......4:34 | Moon rises.9:10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:33 | Gov. Island.11:22 | Hell Gate.12:44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships South Carolina, Nickerson, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Pioneer, Wakeley, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; City of New-York, (Br.,) Lochead, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand; State of Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Knight, Glasgow, Austin Baldwin & Co.; Holland, (Br.,) Simpson, London, Eng., F. W. J. Hurst; Suphar, (Br.,) Wallace, Hamburg, Ger., Benham & Boyesen.

Barks Queen, (Br.,) Coney, Newcastle on Tyne, Eng., Ford & Hincken; Anna, (Norw.,) Wingaard, Gloucester, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Rita Loring, Loring, Melbourne, Australia, Aikell, Tufts & Co.; Lalla W., (Br.,) Merrill, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Henry & Parker; Angel, (Fr.,) Asinert, Marseilles, France, Parsons & Loud; Maria, (Swed.,) Tillman, Marseilles, France, Funch, Edye & Co.; Condor, (Norw.,) Christiansen, Dublin, Ireland, Boekmann, Oerlin & Co.; Chattanooga, Freeman, Melbourne, Australia, Mailler & Quereau.

Brigs Chas A. Sparks, Bradley, Havana, Cuba, J. H. Ward & Co.; Catellina Ciro, (Ital.,) Andria, Constantinople, Turkey, Funch, Edye & Co.; Favorite, Woodward, Point a Pitre, Guad., H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Barge Baltimore, McCue, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand.

Schrs. Adam Bowlby, Jellison, Jacmel, Hayti, A. Nones & Co.; Harbinger, Dodge, Key West, Fla., Benner & Pinkney; Mary A. Witham, Austin, Cape Hayti, H. Murray, Jr.; Franklin, Miller, Galveston, Texas, Tupper & Beattie; Sallie Burton, Burley, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Mfg. Co.; Isaac Oliver, Pannell, Miragoane, Hayti, Youngs, Smith & Co.; Henry Anderson, New-Haven, Conn., Cartwright & Coyle; Kocheko Jasper, Algiers, Africa, F. Talbot & Co.; Mary E. Douglass, Bail, Maranham, G. Amsinck & Co.; Ann E. Valentine, Potter, Jacksonville, Fla., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Jacob A. Stamler, Crystall, Charleston, S. C., Boyd & Hincken.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool Dec. 4, via Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and 100 passengers to Charles G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Wieland, (Ger.,) Hebich, Hamburg Dec. 1, via Havre 4th, with mdse. and 30 cabin and 125 steerage passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans Dec. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Brashear, Forbes, New-Orleans Dec. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Charles A. Whitney & Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Schr. William Slater, Killam, Port Royal, S. C., 6 ds., with lumber to W. A. Park—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. Aurora, Johnson, Boston.

Schr. Ida and Anna, Foster, New-Haven.

Schr. S. R. Nash, Appleman, Westerly.

Schr. Dreadnaught, Saunders, Westerly.

Schr. Lucian, Ball, Westerly.

Schr. Eclipse, Conklin, Richmond, Va.

Schr. B. Oliphant, Truax, Virginia.

Schr. Sarah J. Vaughn, Vaughn, Virginia.

Schr. Chingarora, Jackson, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Java, for Liverpool; South Carolina, for Charleston; Pioneer, for Wilmington, N. C.; ship Ravenscrag, for Liverpool; barks Boritell, for London; Puget, for Marseilles; Vincent Perrotta, for Bristol; Sedmi Dubrovacki, for Cork or Falmouth; Palo Alto, for Liverpool; schrs. Mary A. Whitman, for Hayti; Nellie Shaw, for Cienfuegos; Ada Ames, for Jacksonville.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Spoken, (no date, latitude, or longitude,) schr. Minnie Reppiler, Steelman, Pensacola, for Philadelphia, 4 ds. out.

Ship Helen Morris, of Boston, from Shields, for San Francisco, has been burned at sea. The Captain and twelve men landed at Valparaiso Nov. 28.

Brig Brothers, (Br.,) Capt. Keneaiy, from Wilmington, N. C., for Antwerp, is ashore on Frying Pan Shoals. Assistance has been sent to her from Wilmington.

Schr. Louisa A. Johnson, at Portland 14th inst., from Philadelphia, shifted cargo, split jib, &c., during a heavy gale.

Schr. C. J. Willard, at Portland 14th inst., from Philadelphia, reports 13th inst., at 7 P. M., during a heavy blow, passed a deep loaded two-masted schr. with foresail badly torn and laboring heavily.

Brig Tropic, (Br.,) Capt. Baker, from Sackville, New-Brunswick, for ——, which put into St. John, New-Brunswick, 11th inst., for repairs, sld. 14th P. M., and while proceeding down the harbor grounded on the foul ground. She lies easy, and will come off next high tide.

FOREIGN PORTS.

BRIDGEWATER, N. S., Dec. 13.—Sld. schr. Decorra, (Br.,) Demerara.

CARDENAS, Dec. 12.—Arr. schr. Alruna, Smith, St. John, N. B.; 13th, brig Hattie S. Bishop, Bishop, Portland.

HALIFAX, Dec. 14.—Arr. brigs Kenneth, (Br.,) Deegan, Kingston, Jamaica; Arab, (Br.,) Laudry, Boston.

Sld. 14th, brig Kingston, (Br.,) Bailie, Demerara.

Arr. 15th, schr. O. A. O. Mullen, New-York.

Sld. 15th, steamer Nova Scotian, (Br.,) Richardson, (from Baltimore,) for Liverpool, via St. Johns, Newfoundland.

HAVANA, Dec. 14.—Sld. steamer City of Merida, Reynolds, (from New-York,) Vera Cruz; brig Lealtad, (Sp.,) Gatz, Savannah.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 15.—Arr. schrs. Annie B., (Br.,) Secord, New-York; Mary Theall, (Br.,) Theall, do.; Speculator, (Br.,) Munson, do.; M. L. Oliver, Tangier Sound.

Cld. 14th, schr. Pampero, (Br.,) Locke, Matanzas.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Sld. Pocahontas, Ara'do, Gipsey Queen, Victory, Capt. Watson.

Arr. out on the 2d inst., Sandy Hook.

Arr. out on the 9th inst., Carolina Galatola.

Arr. out on the 12th inst., Lindesnaes, Edwin J. Morrison, Charles E. Morrison, Continental, Lois, Argonaut.

Arr. out on the 13th inst., Annie Torrey, Annie W. Weston, Joseph Souther, Francesco Chiassaro, Marianna Sixth, Hilda—last six in the Channel.

Arr. out on the 14th inst., Nymph, Nearchus, Helen Sands, Ferdinand Brumm—latter at Liverpool, Vesta, Divico, Venus, Kenilworth, Everett Gray.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15.—The steam-ship Texas, Capt. Laurensen, from New-Orleans Nov. 25, arr. here yesterday.

Francis Tomes & Co.
INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR SUPERIOR STOCK OF
FINE SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,
EMBRACING EVERY ARTICLE IN THE LINE.
DRESSING-CASES AND WORK-BOXES,
Fans and Opera-glasses,
TOILET ARTICLES,
London Silk Umbrellas,
AND
NOVELTIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
NO. 6 MAIDEN LANE,
NEAR BROADWAY.

The Age of Brass.
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER ODER, SEVEN CASES OF NEW BRASS CLOCK SETS, JARDINIERS, MANTEL AND LIBRARY ORNAMENTS. ALSO, A NEW AND LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SCONCES, TO ONE PATTERN OF WHICH, THE VENETIAN SCROLL, WE INVITE PARTICULAR ATTENTION.
HOWARD & CO.,
No. 222 5th av.
Open in the Evening.

☞ OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Holiday Gift Books
AT ALL PRICES
AND FOR ALL AGES.
Messrs. SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO., and SCRIBNER, WELFORD & ARMSTRONG, call the attention of the public to the unrivaled assortment of HOLIDAY GIFT BOOKS now to be found in their spacious establishment, Nos. 743 and 745 BROADWAY (opposite Astor place.) Their importations include by far the most extensive, varied, and valuable collection of
ENGLISH BOOKS
to be found in this country. Every branch of literature is fully represented in this assortment, which also embraces
JUVENILE AND TOY BOOKS
in every variety, and they have also prepared for this season a select stock of the leading
AMERICAN BOOKS.

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GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.
Grand Gold Medal of Honor, World's Exposition, Vienna, 1873.
Warerooms, No. 25 East 14th st.

HOLIDAYS.
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE.
POTTERY AND GLASS THIRD FLOOR.
THE SELECTIONS OF POTTERY AND GLASS FOR THIS YEAR COMPRISE EXAMPLES FROM THE BEST MAKERS, AND RANGE FROM THE MOST INEXPENSIVE TO THE RICHEST MADE VASES, JARDINIERES, SCONCES, CANDLESTICKS, PLACQUES, HANGING PLATES, PITCHERS, MUGS, TETE A TETE SETS, DINNER SETS, BREAKFAST SETS, DESSERT SETS, IN DECORATED CHINA, PORCELAIN, MAJOLICA, AND FAIENCE, COMPLETE SETS FOR THE TABLE, GLASS FLOWER STANDS, CENTRE-PIECE VASES, VIOLET HOLDERS, PITCHERS, DECANTERS, CLARET JUGS, &c., BOTH CUT AND ENGRAVED. TIFFANY & CO. WILL KEEP THEIR STORE OPEN IN THE EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

HOLIDAY
PRESENTS!
Grand Combination
OF
CURIOSITIES.
NOVELTIES FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES
AT RETAIL.
WHOLESALE WAREROOMS,
Nos. 557 and 559 Broadway,
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TOYS AND DOLLS A SPECIALTY.
THE WHOLE FORMING A GRAND EXPOSITION—ALL NATIONS REPRESENTED.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING!

WEBER
PIANO-FORTES

NILSSON.	I shall take every opportunity to recommend and praise your instruments.
KELLOGG.	For the last six years your Pianos have been my choice for the Concert-room and my own house.
LUCCA.	Your uprights are extraordinary instruments and deserve their great success.
PATTI.	I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but give yours the preference over all.
STRAUSS.	Your Pianos astonish me. I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.
WEHL.	Mme. Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. I fully indorse that opinion. They have no rival anywhere.

Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.
WAREROOMS:
Fifth av., corner Sixteenth st., N. Y.

AUCTION.
FINE
SILVER PLATED WARE.
Retiring From the Retail Trade.
D. M. DAVIS, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL
Beginning Dec. 16, 10 A. M.
FOR THE
Manhattan Plating Co.,
NO. 24 JOHN ST.,
Their entire retail stock of fine nickel, silver, and white metal Plated-ware, consisting of
CASTERS,
BASKETS,
TEA SETS, &C.

Chickering & Sons,
PIANO-FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,
CHICKERING HALL,
No. 130 5th av., corner of 18th st.,
Where they will be pleased to receive their friends and the public.

BOXES OF
PERFUME
AT
H. B. PLATT & CO.'S,
NO. 1,211 BROADWAY.
MOST APPROPRIATE AND PLEASING GIFTS, ALL SIZES AND STYLES, FROM $2 TO $20.

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
WM. KNABE & CO.,
WAREROOMS,
NO. 112 5TH AV.,
ABOVE 16TH ST.

FRANKFIELD & CO.,
JEWELERS.
Factory, No. 101 West 14th st.
Stores, 6th av., corner 14th st., 8th av., corner 26th st., offer their fine selected stock of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, and Silverware for the holidays at greatly reduced prices.

The
Gorham Company,
NO. 1 BOND ST.,
RETAIL
A Large, Choice, and Varied Stock of
Rich
Solid Silverware
AND
Gorham Plate.
Small Articles of Moderate Value
Appropriate for
Holiday Gifts.
AND BY
JOSEPH BACHMAN & SON, NO. 3 MAIDEN LANE.

C. G. Gunther's Sons
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FINE STOCK OF
FUR LINED
SILK CIRCULARS,
OF DIFFERENT STYLES, PLAIN AND TRIMMED, AND MADE UP WITH SPECIAL CARE.
AN ADDITIONAL ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE
SEAL-SKIN SACQUES
OFFERED FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
502 AND 504 BROADWAY.

FURS,
C. G. GUNTHER & CO.,
No. 19 UNION SQUARE,
WILL REMAIN OPEN EVENINGS, FROM DATE UNTIL JAN. 1.
C. Godfrey Gunther,
Christian G. Gunther, Jr. George A. Gunther.

HERMAN TROST & CO.,
NOS. 48, 50, 52, AND 54 MURRAY ST.,
IMPORTERS OF
FRENCH CHINA
Dinner and Tea Sets,
Fine Table Glassware, Bronzes, and Clocks, Parian Marbles, Statuettes, and Busts, Porcelain and Bohemian Vases, &c., Dresden and Sevres Porcelain, Antique and Modern Majolicas, Palissy and other Faience Ware.
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Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos,
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
THE STANDARD PIANOS OF THE WORLD
Having been awarded the First of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor.
WORLD'S FAIR, PARIS, 1867.
LONDON, 1862.
Prices as low as the exclusive use of the best materials and most thorough workmanship will permit.
Every Piano Warranted for Five Years.
☞ ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, ☜
with price list, mailed free on application.
STEINWAY & SONS,
107, 109, and 111 East 14th st., New-York.

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No. 170 5th av., corner of 22d st.
MESSRS. M. KNŒDLER & CO.
respectfully solicit the inspection of their well-assorted stock of
Works of Art for the Holidays,
COMPRISING
OIL-PAINTINGS,
Water-color Paintings, Rare Etchings, and Fine Engravings,
Artists' Requisites, Easels, and Portfolio Stands, Artistic Framing, &c.

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RANDEL, BAREMORE & CO
58 NASSAU ST., CORNER MAIDEN LANE.
IMPORTERS OF DIAMONDS AND MANUFACTURERS OF DIAMOND JEWELRY CONSTANTLY IN STOCK.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE SINGLE STONES AND MATCHED PAIRS.

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[Established 1846.]
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Brattleboro, Vt.
☞ Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

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FANCY BOXES, BONBONNIERES, AND SURPRISES
AT
MAILLARD'S,
UNDER
FIFTH AV. HOTEL.
NOW OPEN.